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1982 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, nonprofit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- During the first quarter of 1982, the U.S. economy headed deeper into recession. In addition, unusually harsh weather conditions contributed to depressed travel volume.

- Americans took 170 million person-trips during the three-month period, a five percent decline from 1981.

- Travel parties were smaller, although Americans took trips that were both longer in duration and farther from home. Trips averaged around 880 miles and lasted 4.7 nights.

- Travel by personal motor vehicles (auto/truck/RV) accounted for the majority of travel during the first quarter of 1982. However, air transportation rebounded from previously depressed levels.

- More Americans traveled to visit friends and relatives during January, February and March than for any other purpose.

- Persons earning $30,000 or more annually comprised less than 20 percent of the total adult population in the first quarter but reported 40 percent of all person-trips.

- The South was not only the number one destination region but also produced the greatest number of persons traveling during this period.

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the first quarter of 1982, a period beset by recession and unusually harsh weather, resulting in greater reluctance on the part of Americans to travel away from home.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

This report is presented somewhat differently from the quarter reports based on the 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys, but it contains essentially the same information.

The first section reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions, weather patterns and special situations such as gasoline shortages or travel-related strikes.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the first quarter compared to 1981. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the first quarter 1982 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D shows a summary of the sample characteristics for first quarter 1982, and Appendix E discusses sampling error.

This is the first report in a series of reports based on the 1982 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979 and 1980. These revisions may be obtained by writing to the Data Center. They have already been incorporated into the present report.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The Data Center is now accepting subscriptions to its 1983 National Travel Survey which, while continuing to track the travel volume and characteristics of U.S. residents, will also offer subscribers increased flexibility in questions asked of respondents.

For a prospectus describing the 1983 National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER 1982

Economic Developments

By March of 1982, the eighth postwar recession, which had begun in July 1981, was only two months from reaching the 10 month average duration of recessions since 1949. This meant that by the end of the first quarter of 1982, the decline in economic activity had affected nearly every sector of the U.S. economy.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981 (Percent change from previous year.)

	1982	1981
Dollar GNP	4.6	11.2
Real GNP	-2.5	.9
Personal Income	7.7	11.7
Corporate Profits After Tax	-28.3	-6.5
Consumer Price Index	7.6	11.2
Travel Price Index	7.3	14.2
Payroll Employment	-.6	.7

As the economy weakened, real GNP fell by nearly three percent and the rate of increase in dollar GNP slowed, partially the result of disinflation. During these months, the recession and soaring interest rates continued to depress homebuilding, industrial production and retail sales. The declines in auto manufacturing were most noticeable and were responsible for about one-third of the decline in real GNP.

Remarkably, consumer prices grew by only eight percent during the first quarter, while travel prices also moderated and for the first time since early 1979 grew less than the Consumer Price Index. The declining rate of increase in the Travel Price Index was caused by the fall in gasoline prices resulting from excess oil supplies. All other components of the Travel Price Index registered increases, with the largest occurring in transportation fares.

Overall, as the first quarter developed there were few signs of improvement to encourage the traveler. With the poor state of the economy and harsh weather conditions, travel demand declined for the quarter. However, moderating inflation and travel prices helped to diminish some pressure on household budgets.

Weather Conditions

Severe weather conditions struck in early January with harsh storms and record low temperatures from New England to The South and across the Great Lakes Country to the upper Far West. Snowstorms were especially heavy in the upper Mountain West region, although subnormal temperatures hit every state in the east. Earthquakes were reported in New England and hurricane winds struck Colorado. Record-high rainfalls caused major mudslides in California, Oregon and Washington.

The harsh weather and record-low temperatures continued into February, although much less severe than the previous month. There was a brief warming trend which occurred mid-month causing flooding from heavy rains and snow melting in the east and south. Storms in the eastern and southern regions of the country and low temperatures in the central states were common through February and much of March. Another warming trend during March melted snow in the east, but heavy rains moved from central and mid-Atlantic states to The South, causing at least one tornado in Alabama. March ended with a chill from cold air pushing across the central states to the east.

In sum, weather conditions during the first quarter, particularly in January, most likely inhibited travelers from taking the number of trips usual for this period.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER, 1982 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

By the end of the first quarter, 33 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 28.3 million Americans (age 18+) traveled during each month of the quarter. Over 91 million trips and 170 million person-trips were generated, a decline of two percent and five percent, respectively, from year-earlier levels. (Tables 1A and 1B.)

Though trips and person-trips were down during the first quarter and travel parties were slightly smaller, average distances and durations grew moderately over the previous year.

TABLE B: Characteristics of the Average Trip,
First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.86 persons	1.92 persons
Miles per trip	880 miles	790 miles
Nights per trip	4.7 nights	4.5 nights

This appears to be an example of a pattern evident during particularly bad times in the economy: travelers cutting back on the shorter, non-essential trips (such as weekend travel) while protecting their longer vacation trips. In addition, stabilizing gas supplies and falling prices may have encouraged Americans to take longer distance trips.

Overall, Americans traveled nearly 10 percent more miles than during the first quarter of 1981. They spent two percent fewer nights away from home, however, a decline which was primarily due to weather-induced reductions in durations which occurred in January (Tables 1C and 1D).

The overall decline in travel activity was centered in the automobile, truck or recreational vehicle sector. Travel by these modes fell 15 percent from first quarter 1981. Air travel, on the other hand, began to rebound from depressed levels during 1981. The share of total U.S. travel taken by air grew from 12 percent during the first quarter of 1981 to 21 percent in 1982, a level comparable to first quarter 1980 (Table 1C).

Types of accommodations used by Americans during their first quarter travel remained fairly stable in the yearly comparison. More persons preferred to stay with friends and relatives (46 percent) than in commercial lodging facilities (37 percent).

Twelve percent used other types of facilities, while seven percent of all first quarter travel consisted of day trips (Table 1D).

Vacation travel fell nine percent for the quarter, with the largest decline occurring in January. The percentage of those who traveled on vacation during the first quarter remained approximately the same as last year: about one-half of all person-trips (Table 1E).

During January, February and March, more Americans traveled to visit friends and relatives than for any other purpose, even though travel for this reason declined by five percent from first quarter 1981. Person-trips taken for outdoor recreation, entertainment or sightseeing, however, grew substantially from year earlier levels producing an overall six percent increase in pleasure travel for the quarter. Reflecting the poor state of the economy, particularly declining production and employment, business and convention travel fell dramatically from the relatively high level experienced during the economic recovery of first quarter 1981 (Table 1E).

The only significant change in travel party size during the first quarter was a drop in travel parties of five or more. There was, however, a moderate increase in the number of adults traveling with children. Such travel accounted for just over one-third of all person-trips in the first quarter of 1982 (Table 1F).

The only increase recorded in traveler markets defined by annual income was in the $30,000 or more category. These person-trips grew by 16 percent to represent about 40 percent of total person-trips. All other income groups showed declines, the largest understandably in the less than $10,000 group, followed by a substantial drop in travel activity by middle income Americans ($10,000-$29,999) (Table 1G).

The distribution of total travel by age of traveler reveals an increase in the number of person-trips taken by persons under 25 and between the ages of 55 and 64. All other groups declined in the year-to-year comparison (Table 1G).

The most popular travel destination was The South region which garnered 30 percent of all first quarter person-trips. The Frontier West (20%) and the Far West (16%) were also visited by an above-average number of travelers. The South also generated more first quarter travelers than any other region, 26 percent of the total. The Great Lakes Country region, the second largest contributor, produced 21 percent (Tables 1H and 1I).

By destination areas, the three classifications (large cities, small cities and rural areas) were similar in proportion of travel received and did not vary much from the distribution reported during the first quarter of 1981. By area of residence, small cities produced the greatest number of travelers (37 percent), followed by large cities (33 percent). Rural areas generated only a slightly smaller percentage of total person-trips (Table 1J).

U.S. Air Travel

An average of 5.9 million U.S. adults traveled each month by air, generating 22 million trips and 35 million person-trips by this mode during the first quarter of 1982 (Table 1A and 1B).

There was significant growth in air travel from the first quarter of 1981. Table C below, however, shows that the average distance per trip declined, while durations and travel party size grew from year-earlier averages.

TABLE C: Characteristics of the Average Air Trip, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.59 persons	1.32 persons
Miles per trip	1,830 miles	1,940 miles
Nights per trip	7.8 nights	6.3 nights

For the three months combined, just over half of all air person-trips involved distances of at least 1,000 round-trip miles, a proportional decline from one year earlier. While traveling closer to home, air travelers stayed longer with 70 percent of all such person-trips involving four nights or more, away from home. There was a noticeable decline in air person-trips of one night or less from first quarter 1981 (Table 2A and 2B).

More air travelers stayed in hotels, motels and motor hotels while away from home (44 percent) than in other types of lodging. Thirty-nine percent stayed with their friends and relatives. Only 10 percent used other types of lodging while traveling (Table 2B).

Just over one-third of all air travelers were visiting friends and relatives, while another third traveled for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment. Twenty-six percent were attending a business meeting or a convention, a smaller proportion than usual reflecting the large drop in business/convention travel reported for the quarter (Table 2C).

Corresponding to the decline in business/convention travel, there was an increase in the proportion of air travel taken by vacationers (62 percent of the total). Only 22 percent of all air travel occurred during a weekend or long weekend (Table 2C).

Persons traveling alone are most common among air travelers and usually represent at least two-thirds of all air travel parties. This year, however, less than 60 percent of all air trips were taken by solo travelers. In addition, travel party structures changed to include more children than last year at this time (Table 2D).

Most air travelers are from the upscale market segment, earning $30,000 or more per annum. During first quarter 1982, 57 percent of all air travelers were part of this income group or compared to 40 percent for travel in general (Table 2E).

During January, February and March, The South was by far the most popular destination region, receiving 28 percent of all air person-trips. Frontier West, Far West and areas outside the U.S. were also destinations preferred by air travelers. The South and Great Lakes regions produced the greatest number of air travelers during the first quarter, while the Northeastern part of the country was below average in this regard (Tables 2F and 2G).

More air travelers visited large cities (38 percent) and were residents of large cities (50 percent), than other types of areas. Conversely, rural parts of the country produced the fewest number of air travelers (12 percent) and also hosted the smaller share (Table 2H).

U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel

Americans travel by personal motor vehicles far more than by any other type of transportation mode. During the first quarter of 1982, 64 million trips and 127 million person-trips were recorded. Nearly 21 million U.S. adults traveled each month of the quarter using either automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles (Tables 1A and 1B).

There was a 15 percent decline in the number of auto/truck/RV person-trips taken during the first quarter, more than the decline in travel overall. This was partially the result of smaller travel parties, but also reflects the shift back to more air travel evident during the quarter. As the chart below indicates, not only the size of the average travel party but also the average duration of auto/truck/RV trips decreased when compared to last year. Average distances, however, were longer than during first quarter, 1981.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV Trip, First Quarter 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.98 persons	2.11 persons
Miles per trip	650 miles	590 miles
Nights per trip	3.6 nights	4.2 nights

Almost one-half of all person-trips taken by automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles were to destinations close-to-home (200-400 round-trip miles), a slightly smaller proportion than during 1981. On the other hand, only 14 percent were long-distance trips of at least 1,000 miles. The durations of these trips are also shorter than average. Forty-four percent of all personal motor vehicle travelers reported staying two to three nights away from home, while only eight percent stayed 10 nights or longer (Tables 3A and 3B).

Nearly one-half of all travelers using these modes stayed with friends and relatives, while 34 percent used commercial lodging facilities. There was an increase in the number of auto/truck/RV travelers who stayed in rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, to represent five percent of the total (Table 3B).

Travel for pleasure purposes, including visiting friends and relatives (44 percent) and for outdoor recreation, entertainment and sightseeing (32 percent) comprised three fourths of all person-trips taken by these modes. Only 15 percent of personal motor vehicle travel was taken for business or convention purposes. Corresponding to the high incidence of pleasure travel, 46 percent of all first quarter auto/truck/RV travel was also vacation travel, and 57 percent occurred over a weekend (Table 3C).

Travel parties tend to be larger for personal motor vehicle travel than those using other modes. Forty-four percent of all person-trips involved parties of three persons or more. Children were included in 37 percent of these person-trips (Table 3D).

Auto/truck/RV travel is popular among middle income Americans ($10,000-$29,999), who generated 44 percent of all such person-trips. Higher income travelers accounted for over one-third of travel using personal motor vehicles. Those under the age of 18 accounted for 17 percent of auto/truck/RV person-trips, reflecting the high incidence of family travel parties using these modes, while only five percent were taken by persons aged 65 or older (Table 3E).

Persons traveling by auto/truck/RV were destined to The South more than any other region this quarter which hosted nearly one-third of all such travel. The Frontier West region was also a popular destination. The South (29 percent) was also the leading producer of auto/truck/RV travelers, followed by the Great Lakes Country region (20 percent) (Table 3F and 3G).

Auto/truck/RV travelers were more likely to visit rural parts of the country (40 percent) or small cities (36 percent) than large metropolitan areas (23 percent). Each area produced auto/truck/RV travel at similar rates although the fewest number originated in large metropolitan areas (Tables 3H).

U.S. Business/Convention Travel

Business and convention travel during the first quarter of 1982 declined substantially from the level recorded one year ago. This is not surprising considering the state of the economy during each year: a recession in full-force during 1982 compared to a period of relative recovery during the first quarter 1981. Overall, 21.6 million trips and 29.4 million person-trips were generated by an average of 5.7 million adults traveling to attend a business or convention meeting during each month of the quarter (Table 1A and 1B).

Even though business/convention trips declined dramatically, the average distance traveled and the duration of these trips grew significantly. This seems to indicate that many of the shorter, less essential trips were cancelled, while trips that were taken may have been extended, possibly to include pleasure or vacation travel which otherwise might have been postponed.

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Business/Convention Trip, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.36 persons	1.49 persons
Miles per trip	1,025 miles	860 miles
Nights per trip	4.1 nights	3.6 nights

Business and convention travel is characterized by longer distances and shorter durations than the average trip. During the first quarter, more than one-fourth of all such person-trips covered 1,000 straight-line, round-trip miles or more, and 54 percent involved durations of 1 to 3 nights away from home (Table 4A and 4B).

Although business and convention travel is dominated by persons using personal vehicles to reach their destinations (63 percent), air travel represents a much larger than average share of this market (31 percent). Business and convention travel using common carriers was negligible during the first quarter (Table 4A).

Business and convention travelers were also more likely to stay in hotels, motels or motor hotels than other types of travelers. Seventy percent of all such travelers spent at least one night in a commercial lodging facility. Only 21 percent stayed with friends and relatives (Table 4B).

Combined business and vacation trips increased during the first quarter of 1982 to 15 percent of the total. Nearly one-fourth of all business/convention travel occurred over a weekend (Table 4C).

As might be expected, business/convention travel parties were smaller than for travel in general. More than one-half of all person-trips consisted of persons traveling alone, while only 14 percent involved three or more persons. In addition, children were included on just 15 percent of these trips (Table 4D).

Persons traveling for business and convention purposes are more likely to be affluent than the average traveler. Fifty-eight percent earned at least $30,000 per annum, while only 30 percent were from the middle income range ($10,000-$29,999). Business and convention travelers are also concentrated in the 25-44 age group. Sixty-two percent of all business/convention person-trips were taken by persons in this age category (Table 4E).

The South was once again the leading destination region for business and convention travelers. The Frontier West, Great Lakes Country and Far West regions also attracted above-average shares. As an origin, the Great Lakes Country and The South produced substantially more business/convention travelers than any other region. New England both produced and received the smallest share (Table 4G).

More business and convention travelers were destined to large metropolitan areas (41 percent) than to other types of areas. The fewest number visited rural areas. As origins, small cities produced the largest share of first quarter 1982 business/convention travel (Table 4H).

U.S. Pleasure Travel

In the National Travel Survey, pleasure travel is defined as travel taken to visit friends and relatives, as well as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment purposes. Excluding air travel, travel for pleasure was the only type of travel to experience growth during an otherwise dismal period. Overall, 61.1 million trips and 124.3 million person-trips were taken for these purposes, an increase of 13 percent and six percent, respectively, over first quarter 1981 levels. These trips were generated by a monthly average of 19.7 million adult travelers during the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

As the chart below indicates, the distance and duration of the average pleasure trip increased substantially from the same time one year ago. Continuing the trend noted for all types of travel, the number of persons per travel party was less than in 1981.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure Trip, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.03 persons	2.15 persons
Miles per trip	870 miles	730 miles
Nights per trip	4.7 nights	3.8 nights

In terms of trip and traveler characteristics, pleasure travel is very similar to total travel. The average distance of first quarter pleasure person-trips, 870 miles, was only slightly greater than for travel in general. Nearly 60 percent of all pleasure travelers remained within 600 round-trip miles from home. The average pleasure trip had the same duration as total travel. Nearly two-thirds of these travelers spent between two to nine nights away from home (Tables 5A and 5B).

Pleasure travel, like travel in general, is dominated by personal motor vehicles as the primary transportation mode (77 percent). Nineteen percent of all pleasure travelers indicated travel by air, a slightly smaller percentage than for total travel. Five percent of pleasure person-trips were taken by other types of transportation (Table 5A).

Corresponding to the larger-than-average proportion of pleasure travelers visiting friends and relatives, over half stayed overnight in the homes of friends and relatives. Approximately 30 percent preferred commercial lodging facilities, while 13 percent spent at least one night in other forms of lodging (Table 5B).

As might be expected, pleasure travel was more likely to be considered vacation travel as well (60 percent). In addition, more pleasure travel occurred over a weekend (56 percent) than did other types of travel (Table 5C).

Pleasure travelers were part of larger than average travel parties, as nearly half of all person-trips consisted of three or more persons. Also, pleasure travel was more likely to include children (38 percent)(Table 5D).

Pleasure travelers' income levels were similar to all travelers, with more person-trips being reported by the upper income group. Thirty-seven percent of first quarter pleasure person-trips were taken by those with family incomes of $30,000 or more, while 45 percent were taken by those with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000. Persons of all ages traveled fairly equally for pleasure purposes this quarter. Eighteen percent were under 18 years, and 21 percent were part of the "maturity market" (55+) (Table 5E).

The South was visited by more pleasure travelers than any other region, although Frontier West and Far West regions also attracted above-average shares. The South and the Great Lakes Country produced more travelers for these purposes than other regions, while New England generated the fewest (Table 5F and 5G).

Similar to auto/truck/RV travel, rural areas were most popular among pleasure travelers while large cities were least attractive. However, the residents of metropolitan areas took more first quarter pleasure trips than did residents of rural areas (Table 5H).

U.S. Vacation Travel

Vacation travel declined nearly nine percent during the first quarter of 1982. The largest drop was recorded during January, followed by a brief upswing in February and finally another dip in March. There were 43.6 million trips and 84.3 million person-trips reported for vacation during the quarter. This accounts for about one-half of all person-trips (Table 1B).

The average trip characteristics below reveal that the number of persons per trip declined markedly, as trip durations and distances were lengthened.

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.93 persons	2.05 persons
Miles per trip	1,060 miles	810 miles
Nights per trip	6.1 nights	5.5 nights

Vacation travel is usually greater in terms of both distance and duration than the average trip. More than one-fourth of all first quarter vacation person-trips involved distances of 1,000 miles or more, yet 44 percent were within 600 miles from home. In addition, 54 percent of all vacation travelers spent four nights or more on their trip, a much higher percentage than for any other type of travel (Table 6A and 6B).

More vacationers flew to their destinations during the first quarter of 1982 than last year at this time as 26 percent of all vacationers reported traveling by air. Personal motor vehicles, however, remained the predominant means of transportation for vacation travel while common carriers were used on only five percent of all vacation person-trips (Table 6A).

The homes of friends and relatives were preferred by vacation travelers (45 percent) over hotels, motels or motor hotels (38 percent). The percent who stayed in rented cabins, condominiums or vacation homes grew over last year to represent eight percent of all vacation person-trips in the first quarter of 1982 (Table 6B).

Since it is similar in purpose to vacation travel, it is not surprising that pleasure travel accounted for 89 percent of all vacation person-trips. These were almost equally divided between visiting friends and relatives and traveling for "other pleasure" purposes. Five percent reported combining their vacation travel with business. Forty-three percent of all vacation travel occurred over a weekend (Table 6C).

Vacation travel parties are usually larger than average and continued to be so this quarter. Thirty-eight percent of the total involved parties of three or more persons, and one-third included children (Table 6D).

Upper income Americans dominate the vacation market, as well as travel in general. During the first quarter, 59 percent of all vacation travelers earned $20,000 or more per year. When vacation travel is distributed by age, nearly half of all vacation person-trips taken during the first quarter were reported by those between the ages of 25 and 54 (Table 6E).

The South was again, the leading destination region for vacation travelers this quarter, hosting one-third of all vacation person-trips. The Far West was second with 19 percent. New England received only two percent of the total. The South and the Great Lakes Country regions produced the greatest number of vacation travelers with 23 and 17 percent, respectively (Table 6F and 6G).

Small cities and rural parts of the country were traveled to almost equally by vacationers, receiving just over one-third each. Only 22 percent were destined to a large metropolitan area. Residents of large cities took slightly more vacation person-trips than other groups, while rural Americans vacationed least (Table 6H).

U.S. Weekend Travel

Weekend travel dropped almost 13 percent during the first quarter from year-earlier levels. This is not surprising since evidence has shown that shorter, non-essential trips are more expendable than longer ones during an economic downturn.

Overall, 39.7 million trips and 82.7 million person-trips were recorded during the quarter, taken by an average of 13.0 million U.S. adults who traveled over a weekend each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

The trip characteristics of weekend travel changed less in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Once again, however, somewhat longer average distances are indicated.

Table H: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.09 persons	2.06 persons
Miles per trip	590 miles	500 miles
Nights per trip	2.1 nights	2.2 nights

Weekend travel tends to cover shorter distances than all other types of travel. Almost one-half of all first quarter weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles at home, while only seven percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, the vast majority of these trips lasted only two to three nights away from home (63 percent) and 27 percent included durations of one night or less (Tables 7A and 7B).

Understandably, weekend travelers show greater use of automobiles, trucks and RV's and used personal motor vehicles on 88 percent of all their person-trips. Nine percent of such travel occurred by air (Table 7A).

Just over one-half of all weekend travelers during the first quarter stayed with friends and relatives while 31 percent spent at least one night in a hotel, motel or motor hotel. Ten percent of all weekend travelers used other types of accommodations (Table 7B).

Pleasure-related activities were the reason for 84 percent of all weekend travel this quarter. Half of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, while the remaining 34 percent were taken for outdoor recreation, entertainment or sightseeing. Forty-four percent of all weekend travel was considered to be vacation travel as well (Table 7C).

With nearly 2.1 persons per trip, weekend travel parties were larger than for all other types of travel. One-half of the total traveled in parties of three or more. In addition, children were more likely to be included on weekend trips (42 percent) than in any other type of travel group (Table 7D).

The distribution of weekend trips and person-trips by annual family income categories reveals what is obvious for travel in general: the greater the income the more likely one is to travel. During first quarter 1982, 42 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken by Americans in the upper income market ($30,000+), compared with 23 percent who earned less than $20,000. Weekend travelers tend to be younger than average. More than three-fourths of all weekend person-trips were taken by persons less than 45 years of age, compared to 68 percent for travel in general (Table 7E).

Weekend travelers visited the same regional destinations as other types of travelers. The South continued to be the leader in attracting visitors, receiving almost one-third of all weekend travelers, but the Frontier West and Far West regions were popular as well (Table 7F).

The same percentage of weekend travelers originated from The South as were destined there (31 percent). The Great Lakes Country produced 17 percent and The Far West 16 percent of the total. Residents by each of the three types of areas identified traveled almost equally on weekend trips, although rural areas were the preferred destinations (Table 7I).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
SURVEY RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Total population	166.5	164.2	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	28.3	29.4	17	18
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	11.1	11.6	6	7
Other pleasure	8.6	6.7	5	4
Business/convention	5.7	6.5	3	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	20.8	23.6	12	14
Air	5.9	4.1	4	2
Vacation trip	13.4	14.0	8	9
Weekend trip	13.0	15.1	8	9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1982	Trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1981
All trips	91.4	93.1	170.1	179.1
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	34.2	34.7	70.9	74.8
Other pleasure	26.9	19.6	53.4	41.7
Business/convention	21.6	27.3	29.4	40.8
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	64.1	70.9	127.1	149.3
Air	22.0	16.7	35.0	22.1
Vacation trip	43.6	44.9	84.3	92.4
Weekend trip	39.7	45.9	82.7	94.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance [1]	1982	1981	1982	1981
200-299 miles	22%	25%	14%	28%
300-399 miles	14	19	15	18
400-599 miles	16	17	17	19
600-999 miles	14	12	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13	12	11
2,000 miles or more	12	9	10	8
Outside U.S.	8	4	8	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	950	860	880	790

Mode of Transportation	1982	1981	1982	1981
Auto/truck/rv	70%	76%	75%	83%
Airplane	24	18	21	12
Bus	3	2	2	2
Train	2	1	2	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1982	1981	1982	1981
No nights	6%	13%	7%	12%
One night	17	16	17	18
2 to 3 nights	37	38	38	40
4 to 9 nights	27	22	26	20
10 nights or more	13	10	13	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5
Type of Lodging	1982	1981	1982	1981
Home of friends/relatives	43%	41%	46%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	41	37	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	2	5	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	2	3	3	4
Other	5	2	3	2
No nights	6	13	7	12

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1981 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1982	1981	1982	1981
Visit friends/relatives	37%	37%	41%	42%
Other pleasure	30	21	33	23
Business/convention	23	29	17	22
Other	10	13	10	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	48%	48%	50%	52%
Not a vacation trip	52	52	50	48
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	43%	49%	49%	53%
Not a weekend trip	56	50	51	46
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1982	1981	1982	1981
One	45%	46%	24%	24%
Two	35	34	38	36
Three	10	9	16	14
Four	7	7	16	15
Five or more	2	4	6	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	45%	45%	24%	25%
Two or more adults, without children	37	38	42	43
One adult with children	5	3	6	4
Two or more adults with children	14	13	28	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
Less than $10,000	8%	11%	6%	10%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	19	17	17
$20,000 - $29,999	21	27	23	28
$30,000 or more	40	33	40	34
Not reported	13	10	14	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
Less than 18 years[2]	16%	15%
18-24 years	13	10
25-34 years	22	22
35-44 years	19	21
45-54 years	12	14
55-64 years	12	11
65 years or older	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	3%	4%	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	6	5	6
George Washington Country	6	9	5	8
The South	31	27	30	28
Great Lakes Country	13	18	13	17
Mountain West	3	4	3	5
Frontier West	19	13	20	13
Far West	16	14	16	15
Outside U.S.	6	4	5	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribition of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
New England	4%	7%	4%	6%
Eastern Gateway	8	9	7	8
George Washington Country	7	8	6	7
The South	25	23	26	22
Great Lakes Country	21	23	21	23
Mountain West	5	4	5	4
Frontier West	15	14	16	16
Far West	14	12	15	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1982	1981	1982	1981
Large SMSA	29%	32%	27%	28%
Small SMSA	35	31	34	31
Not an SMSA	30	32	34	36
Outside U.S.	6	4	5	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	34%	33%	33%	32%
Small SMSA	37	41	37	40
Not an SMSA	28	26	30	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1981 - 93.1 million trips,
179.1 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	3%	3%
300-399 miles	3	2
400-599 miles	11	10
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	21	18
2,000 miles or more	33	33
Outside U.S.	17	19
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	1,850 miles	1,830 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	5%
One night	9	7
2 to 3 nights	22	18
4 to 9 nights	36	41
10 nights or more	30	29
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	7.6 nights	7.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	37%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	47	44
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	*	*
Other	5	4
No nights	4	5

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	30%	34%
Other pleasure	28	33
Business/convention	35	26
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	54%	62%
Not a vacation trip	46	38
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	17%	22%
Not a weekend trip	82	78
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	59%	38%
Two	30	38
Three	5	9
Four	4	11
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	59%	37%
Two or more adults, without children	29	38
One adult with children	2	5
Two or more adults with children	6	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	3%
$10,000 - $19,999	12	12
$20,000 - $29,999	15	15
$30,000 or more	56	57
Not reported	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	11%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	16
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Eastern Gateway	5	6
George Washington Country	5	4
The South	28	28
Great Lakes Country	5	3
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	17	19
Far West	17	17
Outside U.S.	17	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	6%
Eastern Gateway	11	9
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	18	20
Great Lakes Country	22	20
Mountain West	7	7
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	41%	38%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	13	14
Outside U.S.	17	19
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	51%	50%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.0 million air trips,
35.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	29%	29%
300-399 miles	19	19
400-599 miles	18	20
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	11	10
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	660 miles	650 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	40%	44%
Other pleasure	30	32
Business/convention	20	15
Other	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	45%	46%
Not a vacation trip	55	54
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	53	57
Not a weekend trip	46	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	8%	7%
One night	20	19
2 to 3 nights	43	44
4 to 9 nights	22	21
10 nights or more	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	3.7 nights	3.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	46%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	3
Other	3	2
No nights	8	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	39%	20%
Two	37	37
Three	12	19
Four	9	19
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	40%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	39	43
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	16	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truvk/rv person-trips,

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	18
$20,000 - $29,999	24	26
$30,000 or more	34	37
Not reported	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	17%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	33	32
Great Lakes Country	15	14
Mountain West	2	3
Frontier West	20	21
Far West	15	16
Outside U.S.	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	29	29
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	23%
Small SMSA	37	36
Not an SMSA	37	40
Outside U.S.	1	1
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	28%	29%
Small SMSA	37	36
Not an SMSA	35	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 64.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
127.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	21%
300-399 miles	12	13
400-599 miles	18	18
600-999 miles	16	16
1,000-1,999 miles	18	15
2,000 miles or more	12	12
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	1,025 miles	1,025 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	59%	63%
Airplane	35	31
Bus	1	1
Train	1	2
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	3%
One night	23	21
2 to 3 nights	32	33
4 to 9 nights	31	34
10 nights or more	9	10
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	3.9 nights	4.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	19%	21%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	70	70
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Camper/rv/tent	*	*
Other	1	3
No nights	4	3

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	9%	15%
Not a vacation trip	91	85
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	20%	24%
Not a weekend trip	80	77
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	73%	53%
Two	23	33
Three	3	6
Four	1	5
Five or more	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	72%	53%
Two or more adults, without children	20	33
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	5	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000 - $19,999	13	10
$20,000 - $29,999	18	20
$30,000 or more	60	58
Not reported	6	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	6%
18-24 years	6
25-34 years	30
35-44 years	32
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	2
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	3	2
George Washington Country	7	5
The South	29	27
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	18	20
Far West	18	19
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	3	2
The South	26	26
Great Lakes Country	26	27
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	20
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	42%	41%
Small SMSA	32	32
Not an SMSA	22	23
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	32%	32%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	30	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.6 million business/convention trips,
29.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	15	15
600-999 miles	11	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	900 miles	870 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	72%	77%
Airplane	21	19
Bus	3	2
Train	2	2
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	7%
One night	17	16
2 to 3 nights	33	39
4 to 9 nights	25	24
10 nights or more	17	14
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	5.0 nights	4.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	30
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	6
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	2	1
No nights	7	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	64%	60%
Not a vacation trip	36	40
Total	100%	100%

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	53%	56%
Not a weekend trip	46%	43%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	17%
Two	38	37
Three	13	20
Four	10	20
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	41	45
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	18	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	18
$20,000 - $29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	34	37
Not reported	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	17%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	6	5
The South	29	30
Great Lakes Country	10	11
Mountain West	2	2
Frontier West	19	21
Far West	18	17
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	7
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	24	26
Great Lakes Country	19	19
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	26%	24%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	35	38
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	36%	35%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.1 million pleasure trips,
124.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	19%
300-399 miles	13	12
400-599 miles	13	14
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	15	16
Outside U.S.	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	1,115 miles	1,060 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	66%	70%
Airplane	28	26
Bus	2	1
Train	3	2
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	12	12
2 to 3 nights	32	32
4 to 9 nights	33	35
10 nights or more	19	19
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	6.2 nights	6.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	7	8
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	3
Other	4	3
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	44%	43%
Other pleasure	47	46
Business/convention	4	5
Other	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	42%	43%
Not a weekend trip	56	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	38%	20%
Two	41	42
Three	11	17
Four	8	17
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	38%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	43	48
One adult with children	5	5
Two or more adults with children	14	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	7%
$10,000 - $19,999	20	19
$20,000 - $29,999	22	23
$30,000 or more	34	36
Not reported	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	14%
18-24 years	17
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	32	33
Great Lakes Country	9	9
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	14	14
Far West	20	19
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	7	6
The South	22	23
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	14
Far West	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination Residence, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	25%	22%
Small SMSA	35	35
Not an SMSA	31	34
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	40%	38%
Small SMSA	36	37
Not an SMSA	26	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 43.6 million vacation trips,
84.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	30%
300-399 miles	22	19
400-599 miles	22	25
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	7	5
2,000 miles or more	2	2
Outside U.S.	4	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	600 miles	590 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	86%	88%
Airplane	10	9
Bus	1	1
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	6%
One night	20	21
2 to 3 nights	62	63
4 to 9 nights	13	11
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	2.2 nights	2.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	31
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	3	1
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	48%	50%
Other pleasure	34	34
Business/convention	11	8
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	46%	44%
Not a vacation trip	53	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	38%	18%
Two	34	33
Three	15	21
Four	10	20
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	37%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	38	40
One adult with children	4	7
Two or more adults with children	19	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	18
$20,000 - $29,999	24	24
$30,000 or more	39	42
Not reported	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	7	6
The South	30	31
Great Lakes Country	13	13
Mountain West	2	3
Frontier West	18	19
Far West	17	16
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	1005

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	7	5
The South	28	31
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	7	5
Frontier West	13	13
Far West	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	26%	24%
Small SMSA	30	31
Not an SMSA	40	42
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	32%	32%
Small SMSA	34	33
Not an SMSA	33	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million weekend trips,
82.7 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age of Traveler. The age of each member of the travel party at the time the survey was conducted.

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane".

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)".

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting".

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Destination Region. See "Travel Region".

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months". This includes income from all sources, such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of the 1980 Census of Population.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comrising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transportation. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation modes have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. Round-trip mileage was not computed for trips to destinations outside the U.S.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip". Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure".

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

Round-trip Distance. Round-trip distances in this report are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. Distances are not estimated for travel outside the U.S. Therefore, tables presenting data on round-trip distances are for domestic travel only.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area".

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to round-trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Round-Trip Distance".

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel-Related Services. Respondents were asked a number of questions about specific travel-related services they may have used during each reported trip. These include:

(1) "Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?"
(2) "Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?"
(3) "Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?" If YES: "Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?"
(4) "Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?"

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly the U.S. Travel Service, with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii and Alaska are placed with the "outside U.S." destinations but do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:

(1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other".

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives".

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book

has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

Accuracy of the Absolute Estimates

Comparison of various estimates from these surveys with the limited number of consistent data from independent sources suggests that the National Travel Survey (NTS) may consistently overestimate the number of trips American adults take each month. This overstatement drives the estimates of person-trips, person-nights and person-miles too high as well, these latter measures being based on the absolute number of trips estimated each month.

Detailed investigations of potential sources of this bias have not uncovered the causes, nor have they revealed how a monthly travel survey can be modified to eliminate them. The lack of independent estimates of the number of Americans traveling away from home each month or the number of trips they take have prevented us from quantifying any bias that may exist.

The possible overestimation of monthly trips and number of Americans traveling appears to be consistent over time. Moreover, the difficulty in quantifying volume of travel does not appear to affect the per-trip averages, such as travel party size, nights per trip or miles per trip, derived from the monthly surveys.

Consequently, we believe that the NTS monthly series is an excellent guide to changes in the level of travel activity, and to changes in the characteristics of travelers and the trips that they take. It can provide reliable and unique insights into how travel markets adjust to energy, economic and social influences over time.

We invite users to share their experiences in using these data with us, to help determine sources of bias in the NTS and how such bias can be corrected.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FIRST QUARTER, 1982

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,908
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	753
Total number of qualifying trips	1,154

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FIRST QUARTER, 1982

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1% **
Eastern Gateway	5	±1 *
George Washington Country	6	±2 *
The South	31	±1
Great Lakes Country	13	±2 *
Mountain West	3	±1 **
Frontier West	19	±2
Far West and Hawaii	16	±2
Outside U.S.	6	±2 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	22%	±2%
300 - 399 miles	14	±2 *
400 - 599 miles	16	±2
600 - 999 miles	14	±2 *
1,000 - 1,999 miles	13	±2 *
2,000 miles or more	12	±2 *
Outside U.S.	8	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	6	±1 *
One night	17	±2
2 - 3 nights	37	±1
4 - 9 nights	27	±3
10 nights or more	13	±3 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	22	±1
$10,000 - $19,999	24	±1
$20,000 - $29,999	20	±1
$30,000 or more	20	±3
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	43	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	41	±1
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	1	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	2	±1 **
No nights		
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4	±1 **
Eastern Gateway	8	±2 *
George Washington Country	7	±1 *
The South	25	±1
Great Lakes Country	21	±1
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	15	±4
Far West	14	±1 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	37%	±2%
Other pleasure	30	±2
Business/convention	23	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	70	±1
Air	24	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	48	±3
Not vacation	52	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	43	±2
Not weekend	56	±1

R9375-3

1982 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

SECOND QUARTER REPORT

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Sixty Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the national, nonprofit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert LeBlanc, Chairman
Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The depressing effects of a continuing recession remained unabated in the second quarter of 1982. Growing fears about job and income losses reduced travel demand and dampened plans for the coming summer.

- Americans took 267 million person-trips during the three month period, a 14 percent decline from 1981.

- Travel parties were larger this year than last as families traveled more frequently with their children. Distances were somewhat longer, while durations were slightly shorter than in the second quarter of 1981. Second quarter, 1982 trips averaged 760 round-trip miles and 4.1 nights.

- The overall decline in travel activity was centered more in pleasure-oriented than in business/convention travel, and in the auto/truck/rv sector more than in air.

- Continued occupancy declines in the nation's hotels and motels were suggested by the survey as Americans reduced travel overall and turned to a greater reliance on friends and relatives to provide overnight accommodations.

- Upper income households were least affected by the eroding effects of recession and continued to travel at levels almost as high as in 1981.

- Although showing a decline in visitation, The South remained the number one destination of travelers this quarter. The George Washington Country and Frontier West regions, however, were the only two regions to enjoy an increase in actual volume, both as producers and receivers of travelers this quarter. New England and the Mountain West also hosted more visitors than last year, but generated fewer as origins.

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the second quarter of 1982, a period beset by continuing recession and growing concern, resulting in a sustained reluctance to travel among American consumers.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

This report is presented somewhat differently from the quarter reports based on the 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys, but it contains essentially the same information.

The first section reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the second quarter compared to 1981. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the second quarter 1982 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other memebers of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D shows a summary of the sample characteristics for second quarter 1982, and Appendix E discusses sampling error.

This is the second report in a series of reports based on the 1982 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979 and 1980, as well as the first two quarters of 1981. These revisions may be obtained by writing to the Data Center. They have already been incorporated into the present report.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The Data Center is now accepting subscriptions to its 1983 National Travel Survey. The improved survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own choosing at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the 1983 National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING SECOND QUARTER 1982

Economic Developments

The depressing effects of a continuing recession remained unabated in the second quarter of 1982. No discernible improvements in major economic indicators were noted from the first quarter of the year.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981 (Percent change from previous year)

	1982	1981
Dollar GNP	4.8%	12.5%
Real GNP	-1.8	3.2
Personal Income	7.3	12.0
Corporate Profit After Tax	-21.3	4.2
Consumer Price Index	6.8	13.2
Travel Price Index	4.8	9.8
Payroll Employment	-1.3	1.5

As the recession ended its first year, real GNP fell by nearly two percent and the growth in dollar GNP slowed considerably, due partially to a deceleration in inflation.

In fact, travel prices showed their best performance in five years, rising less than five percent since 1981, well below the long term growth rate of 11 percent. Moreover, travel prices fell short of overall consumer price inflation (6.8 percent). This slow-down in inflation, coupled with more than a seven percent increase in personal income, suggests that consumers enjoyed somewhat more real purchasing power than they did one year before.

Growing fears about job and income losses, fueled by an unusually high unemployment rate, however, made consumers cautious about spending, particularly for discretionary items such as travel.

Overall, there were few signs of recovery by the end of the second quarter of 1982. The poor state of the economy and falling employment reduced travel demand during the three month period and dampened plans for the coming summer.

OVERVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER, 1982 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

On the average, 37.1 million Americans (age 18+) traveled during each month of the second quarter of 1982, 17 percent fewer than during the same period of 1981. Over 132 million trips and 267 million person-trips were generated, a decline of 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively, from year-earlier levels (Tables 1A and 1B).

Contrary to patterns evident in the last recession and the early stages of the present one, nights away from home fell more than person-trips, as travelers shortened their trips slightly. Travel in the second quarter of 1982 was, however, longer in distance and included larger travel parties than one year ago (Tables 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip,
Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.02 persons	1.96 persons
Miles per trip	760 miles	710 miles
Nights per trip	4.1 nights	4.2 nights

The overall decline in travel activity was centered more in pleasure-oriented than in business/convention travel and in the auto/truck/rv sector more than in air. Pleasure travel, including visits to friends/relatives and trips taken for outdoor recreation, entertainment or sightseeing, fell 15 percent below year-earlier levels, as did vacation travel. It is encouraging, however, that business/convention travel was down less than one percent while in the depths of recession. This may, in fact, be a leading indicator suggesting better days ahead (Table 1E).

The introduction of several new discount fares during the second quarter offset the effects of declining demand on the airline industry. Air person-trips rose two percent this quarter, as compared to a 13 percent decline in personal motor vehicle travel (Table 1C).

The second quarter National Travel Survey results indicate a slignt increase in the tendency of travelers to stay overnight with friends or relatives (45 percent of all person-trips). And, while the same percentage of travelers stayed in commercial facilities as last year (37 percent), the overall decline in travel activity produced more occupancy declines for the nation's lodging industry (Table 1D).

Travel parties grew moderately in size as Americans traveled more with their children than they had in the second quarter of 1981. This produced an increase in travel by those under the age of 18, the only age group to experience travel growth this quarter (Table 1F and 1G).

The most affluent households, not surprising, were least affected by the eroding effects of recession, reporting only three percent fewer person-trips than one year ago (Table 1G).

Even in these bad times, certain regions of the country prospered. The George Washington Country and Frontier West regions generated and received more visitors than during the same period of 1981. Regions experiencing the most severe losses include the Eastern Gateway and The South.

U.S. Air Travel

An average of 5.5 million U.S. adults traveled by air each month during the second quarter of 1982, virtually the same as in the April - June period of 1981. These travelers generated 23 million trips and 37 million person-trips during the period (Tables 1A and 1B).

While air trips numbered somewhat less than in 1981, larger travel parties produced a two percent increase in air person-trips for the quarter. Longer distances were evident as well, while durations were slightly shorter than during the second quarter of 1981 (Tables 2A and 2B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Air Trip
Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.58 persons	1.50 persons
Miles per trip	2,060 miles	1,550 miles
Nights per trip	6.9 nights	7.1 nights

Sixty percent of all air travelers stayed in commercial lodging facilities, about the same proportion as last year, while 45 percent stayed with friends and relatives for at least one night (Table 2B).

More than half of all second quarter air travelers were taking pleasure trips and 62 percent stated they were on vacation. One-third traveled for business (Table 2C).

As was noted in the first quarter, air trips taken alone are becoming less popular among the American public. Second quarter results indicate larger air travel parties and more children traveling along with their families (Table 2D).

Upper income Americans continued to dominate air travel this quarter, reporting about one-half of all person-trips by this mode. Air travel by other income groups was weak for the period. (Table 2E).

The South and Far West regions were the most popular destinations for air travel this quarter and grew slightly in percent share received over last year; 21 percent of the market each. They also generated more air travel than during the second quarter of 1981. Regions suffering the most reduced demand include the Great Lakes region and areas in the Northeast (Tables 2F and 2G).

U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel

Rising gasoline prices in May and June may have been partially responsible for the decline in travel by personal motor vehicle experienced during the second quarter. Thirty million adults, or 18 percent of the total adult population, traveled monthly by auto, truck or recreational vehicle, substantially below the number who did so in 1981. Trips numbered 103 million and person-trips 223 million, down 16 percent and 13 percent, respectively, from year-earlier levels (Tables 1A and 1B).

As indicated in the table below, Americans traveled in larger parties on these second quarter trips. Distances and durations, however, were slightly shorter than in the second quarter of 1981 (Tables 3A and 3B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV Trip
Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.15 persons	2.08 persons
Miles per trip	590 miles	600 miles
Nights per trip	3.6 nights	3.8 nights

Auto/truck/rv travelers continued to prefer to stay overnight with friends or relatives (46 percent), or in commercial lodging facilities (33 percent). A slightly larger share than last year were camping (Table 3B).

Three-quarters of all travel by these modes was pleasure-oriented, and 62 percent was also vacation travel, a substantially higher percentage than during the first quarter of the year. (Table 3C).

Larger travel parties resulted primarily from an increased tendency to travel with children. During the second quarter of 1982, nearly half of all person-trips taken by personal motor vehicle included children. In fact, nearly one-quarter of all person-trips by these modes were taken by those under the age of 18 (Tables 3D and 3E).

Auto/truck/rv travel among upper income adults remained stable with last year and represented 36 percent of all such travel. All other income groups, however, reported substantial cutbacks in travel by these modes (Table 3E).

The Great Lakes Country region was the greatest producer of auto/truck/rv travel this quarter (27 percent), while The South was the greatest receiver (21 percent). By type of area, rural areas were preferred as destinations, while residents of small cities produced the greatest volume of personal motor vehicle travel this quarter (Tables 3F, 3G and 3H).

U.S. Business/Convention Travel

Business and convention travel remained at virtually the same level as during the second quarter of 1981. On the average, six million U.S. adults traveled on business each month, producing 24 million trips and 37 million person-trips for the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

These trips involved larger travel parties, longer distances but slightly shorter durations than the same types of trips taken during the comparable period of 1981 (Tables 4A and 4B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Business/Convention Trip, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.54 persons	1.37 persons
Miles per trip	980 miles	870 miles
Nights per trip	3.7 nights	3.8 nights

Travel parties grew as more business travelers took their families along on their trips. Twenty percent of all business and convention person-trips taken during the second quarter of 1982 included children. Related to this, was a rather large increase in the number of combination business/vacation trips taken this quarter. Twenty-two percent of all business/convention travel this quarter was also reported to be vacation travel by respondents (Tables 4C and 4D).

As evident for all other types of travel, upper income adults dominate the business/convention travel market. Those with incomes of $30,000 or more per year reported well over half of all business/convention person-trips taken during the quarter (Table 4E).

Two-thirds of all second quarter business/convention person-trips were taken by auto, truck or recreational vehicle. The airline industry received a 33 percent share of this market, showing some growth over 1981 (Table 4A).

Hotels and motels were slightly more popular as overnight accommodations this year than last, used during 66 percent of all business/convention person-trips. The tendency to stay with friends or relatives while on business travel was, however, well below the second quarter, 1981 level (Table 4B).

Three regions, George Washington Country, The South and Great Lakes Country, experienced gains as business travel destinations when compared to last year. The South, continued to still receive more business travelers than any other region, 23 percent of the total. As a producer of such travel, the Great Lakes Country dominated, generating 23 percent of all travel for these purposes, well above its second quarter, 1981 level (Tables 4F and 4G).

U.S. Pleasure Travel

Americans' ability to travel for pleasure was severely undercut by the continuing recession in the second quarter of 1982. Travel to visit friends/relatives, and for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment totaled 88 million trips and 189 million person-trips, down 17 percent and 15 percent, respectively from the same period of 1981. Adults taking pleasure trips numbered 25 million per month, down 22 percent in the yearly comparison (Tables 1A and 1B).

As the table below indicates, the travel party size and distance of the average second quarter, 1982 pleasure trip increased moderately over 1981. More than half of all pleasure person-trips included children, as compared to only 41 percent last year. Durations, however, were somewhat shorter (Tables 5A, 5B and 5D).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure Trip, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.16 persons	2.12 persons
Miles per trip	740 miles	710 miles
Nights per trip	4.2 nights	4.5 nights

Most pleasure travel was taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (86 percent), while 11 percent occurred by air. Use of other forms of transportation was well below last year (Table 5A).

More than half of all pleasure person-trips this quarter included nights spent with friends and relatives. Use of other overnight accommodations was similiar to last year, with hotels and motels garnering a 34 percent share.

Pleasure travel is more likely than other types to also be vacation travel (75 percent), and to be taken over a weekend or long weekend (55 percent) (Table 5C).

As destinations of pleasure travelers, New England and the George Washington Country regions prospered, receiving more visitors than one year before. New England also generated more pleasure travel this year, as did the Mountain West. The South, which remained the most popular of all regions among pleasure travelers, suffered declines in visitation, partially due to a reduction in travel activity among its residents. (Tables 5F and 5G).

U.S. Vacation Travel

Vacation travel continued to be off in the second quarter of 1982 as it was in the beginning months of the year. A monthly average of 20 million adults traveling on vacation, producing 78 million trips and 167 million person-trips, down 14 percent and 15 percent, respectively, when compared to last year (Table 1A and 1B).

While Americans traveled farther away from home on these vacation trips, they stayed away fewer nights than they had in the second quarter of 1981 (Tables 6A and 6B). Unlike other types of travel this quarter, however, vacation party sizes remained the same as last year, 2.1 persons per trip. The composition of these travel parties changed somewhat, however, to include more children, but fewer couples traveling alone than before (Tables 6D).

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per tirp	2.13 persons	2.14 persons
Miles per trip	850 miles	770 miles
Nights per trip	4.9 nights	5.3 nights

The number of air vacation person-trips reported during the second quarter grew over 1981, as the share of vacation travel captured by airlines rose to 13 percent. Vacation travel by personal motor vehicle, however, continued to be much more common, accounting for 84 percent of all vacation person-trips (Table 6A).

While Americans reduced the number of nights spent away on vacation during the second quarter of 1982, they changed little their accommodation choice. Nearly half of all vacation person-trips included stays with friends or relatives, and 38 percent spent nights in commercial facilities. Nine percent camped, not surprisingly a much higher incidence than during the first quarter period (Table 6B).

Outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment were the primary purposes for vacation travel this quarter, comprising 48 percent of all person-trips. More than one-third were visiting friends or relatives, while five percent combined their vacation travel with business. More than half of all vacation travel in the second quarter occurred over a weekend (Table 6C).

Two-thirds of all vacation travel this quarter was taken by households with annual incomes over $20,000. Those earning less cut back sharply on their travel activity this quarter.

The Great Lakes Country region was the leader in producing vacation travel this quarter, 27 pecent of the total. As a destination, however, it received only 14 percent of all vacationers, overshadowed by The South and Frontier West regions which hosted 23 percent and 16 percent of the total, respectively (Tables 6F and 6G).

U.S. Weekend Travel

Weekend travel held up better in the second quarter than travel overall. Sixty-three million trips and 135 million person-trips were taken by Americans over weekends, six percent and eight percent less than in the second quarter of 1981. Ten percent of the total adult population, or approximately 17 million people, took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Weekend travel this quarter was very similar to that taken during the same period of 1981. Durations averaged 2.3 nights and distances 520 round-trip miles, slightly longer than last year. Travel parties were slightly smaller than in the second quarter of 1981 at 2.15 persons per trip, but were more likely to include children than last year (Tables 7A, 7B and 7D).

Table H: Characateristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.15 persons	2.18 persons
Miles per trip	520 miles	470 miles
Nights per trip	2.3 nights	2.3 nights

Weekend travel continued to be taken most often by automobile, truck or recreation vehicle, although air weekend trips were more common than last year. At the same time, nights spent with friends or relatives grew, as weekend travelers showed greater resistance to pay for overnight accommodations and reduced use of commercial lodging facilities (Tables 7A and 7B).

Most weekend travel was pleasure-oriented, nearly 80 percent. Seven percent of all weekend travel was taken for business purposes (Table 7C).

As with other types of trips, the upper income group maintained their level of weekend travel as compared to last year. Other groups cut back in the face of recession (Table 7E).

As destinations, the George Washington Country and Mountain West regions increased the most in popularity, largely due to increases in such travel by their residents. The South, however, remained the number one destination choice of weekend travelers this quarter, receiving 23 percent of all weekend travel (Tables 7F and 7G).

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

By the end of the second quarter of 1982, 54 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, the same incidence as in 1981. On the average, 32.7 million adults traveled during each month of the first six months of 1982. In all, nearly 224 million trips and 437 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first and second quarters of 1982, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is evident that significantly more people traveled during the second quarter than did during the first. Thirty-one percent more adults traveled each month during this latter quarter, while the number of trips rose 45 percent. Person-trips increased even more, 57 percent, as the average travel party size grew to just over two persons per trip in the second quarter. In particular, the incidence of pleasure and vacation travel rose dramatically in the second quarter over the first. Business and convention travel rose 25 percent, while air trips numbered only five pecent more in the second quarter than in the first.

Even with this growth, however, travel in 1982 remains below 1981 levels. For the year-to-date, total trips and person-trips were both down 11 percent from 1981. The types of travel depressed most include business/convention travel, vacation travel and trips made by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. For the first six months of 1982, however, the volume of air travel grew significantly on a person-trips basis.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1982	U.S. Adults (millions) 1981	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1981
Total population	167.1	164.8	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	37.1	44.5	22	27
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	12.4	15.8	7	10
Other pleasure	12.6	16.4	8	10
Business/convention	6.0	6.0	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	29.8	36.0	18	22
Air	5.5	5.4	3	3
Vacation trip	20.3	27.5	12	17
Weekend trip	17.4	19.7	10	12

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1982	Trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1981
All trips	132.2	157.6	266.8	308.8
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	43.0	52.6	97.1	108.7
Other pleasure	44.5	52.9	92.3	114.8
Business/convention	23.8	26.8	36.6	36.8
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	103.4	123.4	222.5	256.8
Air	23.2	24.0	36.7	35.9
Vacation trip	78.2	91.3	166.7	195.4
Weekend trip	63.0	67.3	135.2	146.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1982	1981	1982	1981
200-299 miles	24%	27%	24%	30%
300-399 miles	19	14	22	14
400-599 miles	17	16	17	17
600-999 miles	12	13	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	9	8	8
Outside U.S.	6	8	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	800	790	760	710
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/rv	79%	79%	83%	83%
Airplane	17	15	14	11
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	*	*
Other	2	3	1	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1982	1981	1982	1981
No nights	8%	11%	8%	10%
One night	13	13	13	12
2 to 3 nights	41	36	42	40
4 to 9 nights	29	29	28	29
10 nights or more	9	11	9	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	43%	41%	45%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	39	37	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2	1	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	3	4	4
Camper/rv/tent	6	4	7	5
Other	4	4	3	3
No nights	8	11	8	10

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1982	1981	1982	1981
Visit friends/relatives	33%	34%	36%	36%
Other pleasure	35	34	35	37
Business/convention	18	16	14	12
Other	16	16	16	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	59%	58%	63%	64%
Not a vacation trip	40	41	37	36
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	48%	42%	51%	47%
Not a weekend trip	52	57	49	50
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1982	1981	1982	1981
One	39%	40%	39%	19%
Two	36	33	36	33
Three	12	13	18	19
Four	9	10	17	19
Five or more	4	4	10	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	38%	41%	19%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	35	37	36	40
One adult with children	7	4	8	5
Two or more adults with children	22	17	37	34
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
Less than $10,000	11%	11%	9%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	26	18	25
$20,000 - $29,999	24	23	25	24
$30,000 or more	36	31	37	32
Not reported	10	9	11	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
Less than 18 years[2]	21%	17%
18-24 years	13	13
25-34 years	20	20
35-44 years	17	15
45-54 years	12	14
55-64 years	11	14
65 years or older	6	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	4%	3%	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	7	4	7
George Washington Country	10	7	11	8
The South	22	24	22	25
Great Lakes Country	16	15	15	15
Mountain West	6	5	7	5
Frontier West	16	15	18	15
Far West	14	15	13	15
Outside U.S.	6	7	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	5%	5%	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8	8	9
George Washington Country	11	8	10	8
The South	18	17	17	19
Great Lakes Country	24	24	24	23
Mountain West	4	3	5	3
Frontier West	16	18	18	17
Far West	14	17	13	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1982	1981	1982	1981
Large SMSA	27%	28%	24%	26%
Small SMSA	35	29	34	30
Not an SMSA	32	36	37	38
Outside U.S.	6	7	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	34%	35%	32%	34%
Small SMSA	37	36	37	35
Not an SMSA	29	30	31	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1981 - 157.6 million trips,
308.8 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	*%	*%
300-399 miles	*	2
400-599 miles	11	11
600-999 miles	11	9
1,000-1,999 miles	22	21
2,000 miles or more	37	37
Outside U.S.	19	19
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	2,030	2,060

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	1%
One night	8	5
2 to 3 nights	25	24
4 to 9 nights	51	54
10 nights or more	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	6.8	6.9
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	38%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	61	60
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Camper/rv/tent	*	*
Other	*	*
No nights	2	1

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	25%	26%
Other pleasure	28	32
Business/convention	40	33
Other	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	57%	62%
Not a vacation trip	43	38
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	25%	24%
Not a weekend trip	75	75
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	56%	35%
Two	34	43
Three	5	10
Four	5	13
Five or more	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	56%	34%
Two or more adults, without children	31	41
One adult with children	12	6
Two or more adults with children	2	18
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	17	15
$20,000 - $29,999	15	17
$30,000 or more	52	49
Not reported	9	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	11%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	1%
Eastern Gateway	5	3
George Washington Country	7	5
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	8	8
Mountain West	3	5
Frontier West	16	15
Far West	21	21
Outside U.S.	18	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	13	10
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	10	10
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	20	23
Far West	18	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Distination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	44%	43%
Small SMSA	30	31
Not an SMSA	7	8
Outside U.S.	18	19
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	54%	53%
Small SMSA	28	29
Not an SMSA	20	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.2 million air trips,
36.7 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	28%	28%
300-399 miles	23	25
400-599 miles	19	18
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside U.S.	4	2
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	580	590

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	9%
One night	15	14
2 to 3 nights	44	45
4 to 9 nights	25	23
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	3.8	3.6
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/rv/tent	8	8
Other	3	3
No nights	9	9

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	39%
Other pleasure	34	35
Business/convention	14	11
Other	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	60%	62%
Not a vacation trip	40	37
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	54%	56%
Not a weekend trip	46	44
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	38	35
Three	14	20
Four	10	18
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	37	36
One adult with children	7	8
Two or more adults with children	23	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	20	19
$20,000 - $29,999	26	28
$30,000 or more	34	36
Not reported	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	11	12
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	19	17
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	17	19
Far West	13	12
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	17	17
Great Lakes Country	28	27
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	35	33
Not an SMSA	38	43
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	30%	29%
Small SMSA	39%	39%
Not an SMSA	31	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
222.5 million auto/truvk/rv person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	17%	17%
300-399 miles	20	24
400-599 miles	17	15
600-999 miles	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	14	13
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	1,030	980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	61%	67%
Airplane	39	33
Bus	*	*
Train	*	*
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	8%
One night	22	20
2 to 3 nights	34	35
4 to 9 nights	30	29
10 nights or more	6	7
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	3.7	3.7
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	14%	15%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	67	66
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/rv/tent	2	2
Other	2	2
No nights	9	8

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	16%	22%
Not a vacation trip	86	78
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	23%	27%
Not a weekend trip	77	73
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	58%	37%
Two	34	44
Three	5	9
Four	3	7
Five or more	2	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	58%	37%
Two or more adults, without children	34	42
One adult with children	3	4
Two or more adults with children	7	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000 - $19,999	13	12
$20,000 - $29,999	16	18
$30,000 or more	52	56
Not reported	16	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	25
45-54 years	18
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trips level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	14	13
The South	20	23
Great Lakes Country	19	20
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	16	14
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	14	14
The South	16	17
Great Lakes Country	23	23
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	14	13
Far West	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	47%	43%
Small SMSA	28	28
Not an SMSA	22	25
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	38%	35%
Small SMSA	33	33
Not an SMSA	30	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.8 million business/convention trips,
36.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	25%	25%
300-399 miles	17	19
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	7	7
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	770	740
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	81%	86%
Airplane	14	11
Bus	2	1
Train	2	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	6%
One night	11	11
2 to 3 nights	42	43
4 to 9 nights	32	30
10 nights or more	10	9
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.6	4.2
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	3
Camper/rv/tent	8	8
Other	3	3
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	76%	75%
Not a vacation trip	24	25
Total	100%	100%

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	54%	55%
Not a weekend trip	46	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	15%
Two	38	34
Three	12	17
Four	11	21
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	36	35
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	23	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	10%
$10,000 - $19,999	21	21
$20,000 - $29,999	26	27
$30,000 or more	33	35
Not reported	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.
Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	4	5
George Washington Country	9	11
The South	23	21
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	16	19
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	24	24
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	16	19
Far West	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	21%	20%
Small SMSA	35	32
Not an SMSA	36	41
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	36%	32%
Small SMSA	39	41
Not an SMSA	25	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.5 million pleasure trips,
189.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	19%
300-399 miles	19	23
400-599 miles	16	15
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	15	14
2,000 miles or more	10	10
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	870	850
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	79%	84%
Airplane	17	13
Bus	2	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	3%
One night	10	9
2 to 3 nights	39	41
4 to 9 nights	36	34
10 nights or more	12	13
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	5.2	4.9
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/rv/tent	8	9
Other	3	3
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	36%	38%
Other pleasure	49	48
Business/convention	4	5
Other	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	52%
Not a weekend trip	50	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	38	36
Three	12	17
Four	11	20
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34	16
Two or more adults, without children	35	34
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	23	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	20	19
$20,000 - $29,999	26	25
$30,000 or more	34	36
Not reported	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	14	14
Mountain West	8	9
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	13
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	25	27
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	20%	19%
Small SMSA	37	34
Not an SMSA	35	41
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	37%	34%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	27	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 78.2 million vacation trips,
166.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	24%
300-399 miles	28	31
400-599 miles	20	20
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	2	2
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	530	520
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	88%	90%
Airplane	9	7
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	4%
One night	17	16
2 to 3 nights	67	68
4 to 9 nights	13	13
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	2.3	2.3
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	52%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	32	30
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/rv/tent	6	7
Other	3	2
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	41%	43%
Other pleasure	34	34
Business/convention	9	7
Other	16	16
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	61%	64%
Not a vacation trip	39	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	32%	15%
Two	40	37
Three	15	20
Four	9	18
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	31%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	24	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	22	20
$20,000 - $29,999	22	25
$30,000 or more	33	34
Not reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trips level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	22	23
Great Lakes Country	19	17
Mountain West	6	8
Frontier West	15	17
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origina, Second Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	19	20
Great Lakes Country	24	23
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	16	18
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1982

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	27%	24%
Small SMSA	35	33
Not an SMSA	37	41
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	32%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	26	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 63.0 million weekend trips,
135.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1982

	U.S. Adults (millions)		
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	166.5	167.1	166.8
Took one or more trips	28.3	37.1	32.7
Purpose of Trip			
Visit friends/relatives	11.1	12.4	11.8
Other pleasure	8.6	12.6	10.6
Business/convention	5.7	6.0	5.9
Mode of Transport			
Auto/truck/rv	20.8	29.8	25.3
Air	5.9	5.5	5.7
Vacation trip	13.4	20.3	16.9
Weekend trip	13.0	17.4	15.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1982

	Trips (Millions)			Person-trips (Millions)		
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	91.4	132.2	223.6	170.1	266.8	436.9
Purpose of trip						
Visit friends/ relatives	34.2	43.0	77.2	70.9	97.1	168.0
Other pleasure	26.9	44.5	71.4	53.4	92.3	145.7
Business/convention	21.6	23.8	45.4	29.4	36.6	66.0
Mode of transport						
Auto/truck/rv	64.1	103.4	167.5	127.1	222.5	349.6
Air	22.0	23.2	45.2	35.0	36.7	71.7
Vacation trip	43.6	78.2	121.8	84.3	166.7	251.0
Weekend trip	39.7	63.0	102.7	82.7	135.2	217.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age of Traveler. The age of each member of the travel party at the time the survey was conducted.

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane".

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)".

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting".

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Destination Region. See "Travel Region".

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months". This includes income from all sources, such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of the 1980 Census of Population.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comrising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, ard the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transportation. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation modes have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. Round-trip mileage was not computed for trips to destinations outside the U.S.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip". Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure".

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

Round-trip Distance. Round-trip distances in this report are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. Distances are not estimated for travel outside the U.S. Therefore, tables presenting data on round-trip distances are for domestic travel only.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area".

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to round-trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Round-Trip Distance".

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel-Related Services. Respondents were asked a number of questions about specific travel-related services they may have used during each reported trip. These include:
(1) "Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?"
(2) "Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?"
(3) "Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?" If YES: "Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?"
(4) "Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?"

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly the U.S. Travel Service, with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii and Alaska are placed with the "outside U.S." destinations but do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:

(1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other".

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives".

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book

has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

Accuracy of the Absolute Estimates

Comparison of various estimates from these surveys with the limited number of consistent data from independent sources suggests that the National Travel Survey (NTS) may consistently overestimate the number of trips American adults take each month. This overstatement drives the estimates of person-trips, person-nights and person-miles too high as well, these latter measures being based on the absolute number of trips estimated each month.

Detailed investigations of potential sources of this bias have not uncovered the causes, nor have they revealed how a monthly travel survey can be modified to eliminate them. The lack of independent estimates of the number of Americans traveling away from home each month or the number of trips they take have prevented us from quantifying any bias that may exist.

The possible overestimation of monthly trips and number of Americans traveling appears to be consistent over time. Moreover, the difficulty in quantifying volume of travel does not appear to affect the per-trip averages, such as travel party size, nights per trip or miles per trip, derived from the monthly surveys.

Consequently, we believe that the NTS monthly series is an excellent guide to changes in the level of travel activity, and to changes in the characteristics of travelers and the trips that they take. It can provide reliable and unique insights into how travel markets adjust to energy, economic and social influences over time.

We invite users to share their experiences in using these data with us, to help determine sources of bias in the NTS and how such bias can be corrected.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
SECOND QUARTER, 1982

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,122
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,015
Total number of qualifying trips	1,599

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER, 1982

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1% **
Eastern Gateway	5	±1 *
George Washington Country	10	±2 *
The South	22	±1
Great Lakes Country	16	±2
Mountain West	6	±2 *
Frontier West	16	±2
Far West and Hawaii	14	±2 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	24%	±1%
300 - 399 miles	19	±2
400 - 599 miles	17	±2
600 - 999 miles	12	±1 *
1,000 - 1,999 miles	13	±3 *
2,000 miles or more	9	±1 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	8	±1 *
One night	13	±1 *
2 - 3 nights	41	±1
4 - 9 nights	29	±2
10 nights or more	9	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	11	±2 *
$10,000 - $19,999	19	±1
$20,000 - $29,999	24	±1
$30,000 or more	36	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	43%	±1
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	±3
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	1	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	6	±1 *
No nights	8	±1 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5	±1 *
Eastern Gateway	8	±2 *
George Washington Country	11	±1 *
The South	18	±1
Great Lakes Country	24	±1
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	16	±2
Far West	14	±1 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	33%	±2%
Other pleasure	35	±3
Business/convention	18	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	79	±3
Air	17	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	59	±1
Not vacation	40	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	48	±1
Not weekend	52	±2

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1982
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
THIRD QUARTER REPORT

U.S. Travel Data Center

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert LeBlanc, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Despite the continuing weak economy, improvement in consumer optimism helped to produce a small increase in American travel activity during the third quarter of 1982.

- Americans took 178 million trips and 370 million person-trips, as travel increased one percent over the same period of 1981.

- Nights away from home declined moderately, the result of travelers shortening the duration of their trips. However, trip distances were longer and travel parties, larger, than during the third quarter of 1981.

- The overall increase in travel activity was centered in the auto/truck/rv sector, while person-trips by air were off two percent.

- Business and convention travel strengthened considerably in the third quarter; pleasure travel grew modestly, while vacation travel continued below year-earlier levels.

- The nation's hotels and motels once again suffered occupancy declines, as travelers looked more to friends and relatives for overnight accommodations.

- Those with annual incomes of $20,000 or more actually boosted their travel by 10 percent this quarter. Travel by those earning less was off substantially.

- The Frontier West continued its gain in popularity, both as a destination and origin of travel. The South received somewhat fewer visitors than in the third quarter of 1981, yet remained the number one destination region.

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the third quarter of 1982, a period of continued weakness in the economy but growing strength in consumer confidence.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews economic factors related to U.S. travel activity.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the third quarter compared to 1981. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the third quarter 1982 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D shows a summary of the sample characteristics for third quarter 1982, and Appendix E discusses sampling error.

This is the third report in a series of reports based on the 1982 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the 1983 National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING THIRD QUARTER 1983

Economic Developments

In the third quarter, consumers faced an economic setting relatively unchanged, and in some respects more depressing, than existed during the first six months of the year. The table below highlights major economic developments during this three-month period.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981 (Percent change from previous year)

	1982	1981
Dollar GNP	3.3%	12.8%
Real GNP	-2.1	3.2
Personal income	5.5	11.0
Corporate profit after tax	-21.0	3.3
Consumer price index	5.6	10.9
Travel price index	5.8	13.1
Payroll employment	-2.8	1.9

As the recession ended its second year, real GNP fell more than two percent and the growth in dollar GNP continued to decline in response to a slowdown in inflation.

Consumer prices rose less than six percent over the previous year, while travel prices were up a comparable amount, a growth rate higher than evident in 1982's second quarter. At the same time, personal income growth slowed to less than six percent, eradicating any potential gains in purchasing power consumers might have enjoyed.

By October, the country experienced the highest rate of unemployment in forty years. Payroll employment fell nearly three percent during the third quarter.

Despite the continuing weak economy, the Conference Board reported that their Consumer Confidence Index showed surprising strength during the spring and early summer months. This improvement in consumer optimism and concomitant buying plans, acting as a catalyst, was apparently strong enough to offset the negative economic conditions and to result in a small increase in American travel activity in August and September.[1]

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board

OVERVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER, 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

On the average, 50.7 million Americans (age 18+), 30 percent of the total adult population, traveled during each month of the third quarter of 1982. Nearly 178 million trips and 370 million person-trips were generated, as travel increased one percent over the same period of 1981 (Tables 1A and 1B).

As in the second quarter, nights away from home declined moderately, the result of travelers shortening the durations of their trips. Travel this period, however, continued to be slightly longer in distance and to include somewhat larger travel parties than one year before. (Table 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.08 persons	2.05 persons
Miles per trip	770 miles	750 miles
Nights per trip	4.7 nights	5.0 nights

The overall increase in travel activity was centered in the auto/truck/RV sector, while person-trips by air were off two percent (Table 1C).

Business and convention travel strengthened considerably in the third quarter, rising 21 percent over its third quarter, 1981 person-trip level, offering encouragement to industry analyst that better days lay not far ahead. Pleasure travel grew three percent, reflecting a larger increase in visiting friends and relatives, but vacation travel was down 5 percent for the three-month period (Table 1E).

With the growth in visitation to friends and relatives, it is not surprising that travelers relied more heavily on such people for overnight accommodations than they had in the third quarter of 1981. Use of commercial lodging facilities fell to 37 percent of all person-trips, while lodging in other types of facilities approximated earlier year levels (Table 1D).

Travel parties grew slightly in size, although the trend toward greater travel activity by families with children noted in the second quarter did not continue into the third quarter (Table 1F).

Travel growth this quarter was due almost exclusively to an increase in activity among upper income groups. Those with annual household incomes of $20,000 or more reported 10 percent more person-trips during the third quarter of 1982 than in 1981, while those earning less cut-back by nearly 18 percent (Table 1G).

As a region of origin and destination, the Frontier West continued to prosper, while the Great Lakes region suffered losses in both categories. The South region again dominated as the most-visited region, receiving 21 percent of all third quarter travelers, followed closely by the Frontier West with an 18 percent share (Tables 1H and 1I).

U.S. Air Travel

An average of 6.1 million U.S. adults traveled by air each month during the third quarter of 1982, virtually the same as during the July - September period of 1981. Travelers by this mode generated 27 million trips and 39 million person-trips during the period (Table 1A and 1B).

While air trips numbered four percent fewer than in 1981, slightly larger travel parties resulted in only a two percent decline in air person-trips. Distances increased over the year before, resulting in a moderate increase in air person-miles, while air trips averaged 7.7 nights, down from 8.6 nights in the third quarter of 1981. (Table 2A and 2B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Air Trip
Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.48 persons	1.46 persons
Miles per trip	1,960 miles	1,830 miles
Nights per trip	7.7 nights	8.6 nights

Fifty-seven percent of all air travelers stayed in commercial lodging facilities, down from 61 percent in 1981's third quarter. Use of other overnight accommodations approximated year-earlier levels (Table 2B).

Air travel to visit friends and relatives grew significantly, while the volume of other pleasure and business/convention person-trips by air remain unchanged from last year. Both vacation and weekend travel grew modestly to account for 63 percent and 20 percent of all air person-trips, respectively (Table 2C).

The composition of air travel parties changed significantly during 1982's third quarter when compared to last year. Forty percent of all air person-trips were taken by parties consisting of two adults, compared to only 20 percent last year, while the number of parties traveling with children dropped from 30 percent to only 18 percent in 1982's third quarter (Table 2D).

As during other times of the year, upper income adults clearly dominated air travel activity, with those in the $30,000 or more income group reporting more than one-half of all air person-trips. Air travel among other groups continued to be below year-earlier levels (Table 2E).

The Far West was the number one air destination this quarter, displacing the traditionally preferred region, The South. As an origin, however, the Far West generated less air travel this quarter than last year. The South, also enjoyed renewed air travel activity (19 percent of destination air person-trips), while New England suffered the greatest decline (Tables 2F and 2G).

U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicles than by any other transport mode. During the third quarter of 1982, 142 million trips and 312 million person-trips were taken by these modes. Over 42 million adults, one-quarter of the entire U.S. adult population, traveled on the average each month of the quarter by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (Table 1A and 1B).

Auto/truck/RV travel increased one percent over 1981 during the third quarter of 1982. The average travel party size and structure, trip distance and trip duration for these trips were all very similar to last year, as shown in the table below. (Table 3A, 3B and 3D).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV Trip
Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.21 persons	2.19 persons
Miles per trip	670 miles	630 miles
Nights per trip	4.4 nights	4.5 nights

Travel by personal motor vehicle tends to be somewhat shorter in distance and duration than travel overall. Forty-five percent of all person-trips taken by these modes in the third quarter were to destinations within 400 round-trip miles of home and 57 percent of such travelers stayed away from home three nights or less. (Tables 3A and 3B).

More auto/truck/RV travel to visit friends and relatives and for business/convention purposes was evident, while travel for other pleasure purposes declined to 44 percent of the total. Correspondingly, nights spent with friends and relatives increased over last year, while hotel nights declined (Tables 3B and 3C).

As in earlier quarters, The South was the number one destination region for auto/truck/RV travel this quarter, receiving 22 percent of all visitors, the same percentage as in 1981. The Frontier West enjoyed a boost in popularity, capturing a 19 percent share, while travel to the Great Lakes Country was off substantially. As an origin, The Great Lakes Country and the Frontier West shared the top spot, producing 20 percent of all auto/truck/RV person-trips each.

U.S. Business/Convention Travel

Business and convention travel strengthened considerably during the third quarter of 1982 after performing weakly in the first six months of the year. On the average, 6.9 million U.S. adults traveled on business each month, producing 30 million trips and 49 million person-trips during the three-month period (Tables 1A and 1B).

Third quarter business/convention travel involved larger travel parties, longer distances and longer durations than during the comparable quarter of 1981 (Tables 4A and 4B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Business/Convention Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.63 persons	1.39 persons
Miles per trip	1,000 miles	900 miles
Nights per trip	4.4 nights	4.1 nights

Travel by personal motor vehicle became much more popular among business travelers than it was the year before. Nearly three-quarters of all business and convention travel was taken by auto, truck or recreational vehicle. This appears related to the continuing trend for substantial growth in combination business/vacation trips noted in earlier quarters of this year. During the third quarter, one-quarter of all business/convention travel reported was also classified as vacation travel by respondents (Tables 4A and 4C).

The growing interest in such combination trips also affected accommodation choices. While commercial lodging facilities continued to host the majority of business/convention travelers this quarter (63 percent), one-quarter opted to stay with friends and relatives (Table 4B).

Travel parties on business/convention trips were larger this quarter, with one-quarter of all person-trips being taken by parties of three or more. Twenty percent of all person-trips included children (Table 4D).

The Frontier West region grew most in popularity as both an origin and destination of business/convention travel during the third quarter of 1982. Twenty-eight percent of person-trips of this type were destined to the Frontier West. The next most visited region, The South, received only a 19 percent share, well below its third quarter, 1981 level (Tables 4F and 4G).

U.S. Pleasure Travel

In the National Travel Survey, pleasure travel is defined as travel taken to visit friends and relatives, as well as trips taken for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment purposes. Overall, pleasure travel grew three percent in the third quarter of 1982 as compared to the same period the year before. A breakdown of these data by specific purpose, however, shows that this increase was due to a substantial increase in person-trips taken to visit friends and relatives (up 11 percent). Travel for other pleasure purposes fell five percent. (Table 1A and 1B).

As the chart below indicates, third quarter, 1982 pleasure travel parties were approximately the same size as the year before. Average trip distances were somewhat longer this year, while durations were shorter by one-half day. (Table 5A and 56B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.17 persons	2.19 persons
Miles per trip	760 miles	720 miles
Nights per trip	4.9 nights	5.4 nights

Pleasure travel this quarter was quite similar in structure to that occurring during the third quarter of 1981. Most person-trips were taken by personal motor vehicle (89 percent); only eight percent involved flying (Table 5A).

Travel parties were similar too. Fifty percent of all pleasure travel was taken by parties of three persons or more and 50 percent included children. (Table 5D).

The homes of friends and relatives were the most popular type of overnight accommodations used by pleasure travelers this quarter (45 percent), while the lodging industry suffered another loss in pleasure travelers using its facilities. Nights spent in other types of accommodations, including vacation homes and camping, approximated year earlier levels (Table 5B).

As in other quarters, pleasure travel continued to usually also be vacation travel (78 percent) and nearly one-half of all pleasure person-trips included travel over a weekend or long weekend (Table 5C).

As destinations, New England, the Eastern Gateway and the Frontier West received more pleasure visitors than one year before, although The South remained the number one destination choice. Most regions of the country showed little growth in pleasure travel originated, with the exception of the Frontier West which produced 19 percent of all pleasure travel for the quarter (Tables 5F and 5G).

U.S. Vacation Travel

Vacation travel continued to be soft in the third quarter of 1982 as it was in the first six months of the year. A monthly average of 33.6 million adults took 115 million trips and 247 million person-trips for vacation, down two percent and five percent, respectively, as compared to last year (Tables 1A and 1B).

Third quarter vacation travel showed slightly longer distances but shorter durations than that taken during the third quarter of 1981, reflecting perhaps the influence of a growing number of combination business/vacation trips. Travel parties were smaller and somewhat less likely to include children than one year before.

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per tirp	2.15 persons	2.23 persons
Miles per trip	810 miles	790 miles
Nights per trip	5.4 nights	5.9 nights

Air travel accounted for 10 percent of all pleasure travel this quarter, up slightly from last year. Most pleasure travel, however, was taken by automobile, truck or recreation vehicle (87 percent) (Table 6A).

While Americans reduced the number of nights they spent away from home on vacation, their accommodation choice was simlar to last year. Forty-two percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent in the homes of friends and relatives, while 38 percent used commercial lodging facilities. Twelve percent of all third quarter vacationers were camping, a percentage unchanged from last year (Table 6B).

As in the past, the Great Lakes Country was the leader in producing vacation travel this quarter, although at a rate below that of 1981. Residents of the Frontier West, on the other hand, took signficantly more vacation trips in 1982 than the year before, producing an increase in destination vacation trips as well. The South also enjoyed increased vacation travel activity, receiving five percent more visitors than one year before (Tables 6F and 6G).

U.S. Weekend Travel

The volume of weekend travel, on a person-trip basis, remained virtually unchanged this quarter as compared to the third quarter of 1981. Overall, 74 million trips and 159 million person-trips were taken over weekends during the three month period by an average of 21.1 million adults each month.

Characteristics of weekend travel this quarter also changed little from last year. Travel parties were somewhat larger, durations were slightly longer and average trip distances were the same as during the third quarter of 1981.

Table H: Characacteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.14 persons	2.06 persons
Miles per trip	500 miles	500 miles
Nights per trip	2.3 nights	2.1 nights

As in other quarters, weekend travel tended to be shorter than other types of trips. More than half of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 round-trip miles of home. The majority of these trips had durations of two to three nights (68 percent), while 20 percent included durations of one night or less (Tables 7A and 7B).

Not surprisingly, weekend travelers relied most heavily on personal motor vehicles for transportation, although weekend travel by air increased slightly over 1981 (Table 7A).

Homes of friends and relatives were the most popular type of overnight accommodations among weekend travelers this quarter, reported for 44 percent of all person-trips. Thirty-four percent of these travelers stayed at commercial lodging facilities, while 16 percent used other types (Table 7B).

Most weekend travel was pleasure oriented, 77 percent. Eleven percent occurred for business/convention purposes, more than twice the percentage evident for the third quarter of 1981 (Table 7C).

As for other types of travel, the upper income group increased their level of weekend travel this quarter, as did those in the $20,000 to $29,999 income group. Those with lower annual incomes reduced weekend travel activity significantly (Table 7D).

As destinations, the Frontier West and Montain West regions increased the most in popularity, largely due to an increase in weekend travel activity by their residents. The Frontier West, in fact, became the most popular regional destination for weekend travel this quarter (22 percent), displacing The South which showed a 20 pecent share (Tables 7F and 7G).

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

By the end of the third quarter of 1982, 62 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, somewhat lower than the 64 percent incidence for the first nine months of 1981. On the average, 38.7 million adults traveled during each month of the period. In all, 401 million trips and 807 million person-trips were reported for the year-to-date.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 1982, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

The third quarter's strength as the most popular time of the year for travel is clearly evident. Thirty-seven percent more adults traveled each month during this quarter than during the second, while the number of trips rose 34 pecent. Person-trips increased by 39 percent as the average travel party size grew slightly to 2.08 persons per trip in the third quarter.

Pleasure-oriented travel increased most dramatically in the third quarter, as compared to the second. Travel taken for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment rose 65 percent and vacation person-trips numbered 48 percent more than during 1982's second quarter. Business and convention travel was up 34 percent over the second quarter, while air travel grew only seven percent.

Even with this growth, travel for the year-to-date remained below year-earlier levels by the end of the third quarter. Trips were down seven percent, while person-trips fell six percent, reflecting similar declines in vacation and personal motor vehicle travel. Travel involving visits to friends and relatives stood at a level equal to 1981, air travel showed surprising strength and business/convention person-trips were down only three percent.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1982	1981	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982	1981
Total population	167.7	165.3	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	50.7	51.2	30	31
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	17.4	15.8	10	10
Other pleasure	20.7	22.6	12	14
Business/convention	6.9	6.3	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	42.2	42.9	25	26
Air	6.1	6.2	4	4
Vacation trip	33.6	34.0	20	21
Weekend trip	21.1	22.2	13	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1982	Trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1981
All trips	177.7	178.9	369.7	366.0
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	59.0	51.9	124.7	107.4
Other pleasure	68.5	70.8	152.4	160.9
Business/convention	30.1	29.1	49.1	40.5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	141.6	141.0	312.3	309.0
Air	26.5	27.6	39.3	40.2
Vacation trip	115.2	117.0	247.2	260.4
Weekend trip	74.2	77.7	159.0	160.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1982	1981	1982	1981
200-299 miles	22%	26%	24%	26%
300-399 miles	16	16	17	16
400-599 miles	17	16	17	16
600-999 miles	16	13	16	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12	12	12
2,000 miles or more	10	9	9	8
Outside U.S.	6	7	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	840	810	770	750
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/rv	81%	79%	85%	84%
Airplane	15	15	11	11
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	*	1
Other	2	2	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1982	1981	1982	1981
No nights	6%	9%	6%	8%
One night	9	15	9	14
2 to 3 nights	40	36	39	36
4 to 9 nights	31	27	31	27
10 nights or more	14	13	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.0
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	42%	39%	41%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	42	37	41
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	8	7	10	9
Other	2	3	1	2
No nights	6	9	6	8

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1982	1981	1982	1981
Visit friends/relatives	33%	29%	34%	29%
Other pleasure	39	40	42	45
Business/convention	17	16	13	11
Other	12	16	12	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	65%	65%	67%	71%
Not a vacation trip	34	34	32	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	42%	43%	43%	45%
Not a weekend trip	57	55	56	54
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1982	1981	1982	1981
One	36%	39%	17%	19%
Two	38	35	36	34
Three	12	12	17	18
Four	11	9	20	18
Five or more	4	5	9	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	36%	39%	17%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	38	35	39	35
One adult with children	6	7	8	9
Two or more adults with children	20	19	36	35
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Less than $10,000	10%	10%	8%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	23	18	24
$20,000 - $29,999	20	19	22	19
$30,000 or more	37	35	39	37
Not reported	14	13	13	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981
Less than 18 years[2]	21%	21%
18-24 years	12	12
25-34 years	20	20
35-44 years	16	16
45-54 years	12	15
55-64 years	11	10
65 years or older	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trips level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	4%	5%	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9	9	8
George Washington Country	10	10	10	10
The South	21	20	21	22
Great Lakes Country	14	18	14	18
Mountain West	5	6	5	5
Frontier West	16	10	18	11
Far West	14	14	13	13
Outside U.S.	6	7	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 369.7 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1981
New England	4%	6%	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	10	8	9
George Washington Country	11	11	12	11
The South	20	21	20	21
Great Lakes Country	19	21	19	22
Mountain West	4	7	4	6
Frontier West	18	10	19	11
Far West	14	15	13	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1982	1981	1982	1981
Large SMSA	24%	26%	22%	23%
Small SMSA	32	30	31	30
Not an SMSA	38	37	42	40
Outside U.S.	6	7	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	33%	37%	31%	37%
Small SMSA	41	36	42	36
Not an SMSA	26	26	27	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.9 million trips,
366.0 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	2%
300-399 miles	4	4
400-599 miles	5	4
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	28	26
2,000 miles or more	33	34
Outside U.S.	16	18
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	1,940	1,960

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	2%
One night	4	2
2 to 3 nights	33	33
4 to 9 nights	33	31
10 nights or more	28	31
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	8.3	7.7
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	39%	37%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	58	57
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/rv/tent	0	0
Other	1	1
No nights	2	2

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	27%	28%
Other pleasure	24	27
Business/convention	37	32
Other	12	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	57%	63%
Not a vacation trip	43	37
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	21%	20%
Not a weekend trip	79	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	65%	44%
Two	28	38
Three	5	10
Four	2	7
Five or more	*	2
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	65%	44%
Two or more adults, without children	27	40
One adult with children	3	6
Two or more adults with children	5	12
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000 - $19,999	16	14
$20,000 - $29,999	14	12
$30,000 or more	50	52
Not reported	17	19
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	8%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	19
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	9	10
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	12
Far West	20	22
Outside U.S.	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	19	18
Far West	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	44%	42%
Small SMSA	29	30
Not an SMSA	12	11
Outside U.S.	16	18
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	46%	47%
Small SMSA	40	40
Not an SMSA	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 26.5 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	18	19
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	17	17
1,000-1,999 miles	10	11
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	680	670

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	11	10
2 to 3 nights	42	42
4 to 9 nights	30	31
10 nights or more	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.9	4.4
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	10	11
Other	1	1
No nights	5	5

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	35%
Other pleasure	41	44
Business/convention	14	12
Other	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	66%	68%
Not a vacation trip	33	32
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	46%	47%
Not a weekend trip	53	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	30%	13%
Two	40	37
Three	14	19
Four	12	21
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	30%	13%
Two or more adults, without children	40	39
One adult with children	8	9
Two or more adults with children	24	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	20	19
$20,000 - $29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	37	39
Not reported	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	19
Far West	13	13
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	11	12
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	19	20
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	21%
Small SMSA	31	29
Not an SMSA	44	47
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	31%	29%
Small SMSA	41	41
Not an SMSA	29	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
312.3 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	24%
300-399 miles	13	13
400-599 miles	13	15
600-999 miles	15	13
1,000-1,999 miles	16	17
2,000 miles or more	15	13
Outside U.S.	6	4
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	1,100	1,000
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	66%	73%
Airplane	33	27
Bus	2	1
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	4%
One night	10	11
2 to 3 nights	43	48
4 to 9 nights	29	25
10 nights or more	11	13
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.9	4.4
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	25%	26%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	64	63
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	0	0
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	2	3
No nights	5	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	22%	25%
Not a vacation trip	77	75
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	30%	37%
Not a weekend trip	69	61
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	56%	34%
Two	34	41
Three	5	9
Four	4	10
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	56%	34%
Two or more adults, without children	33	46
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	5	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	12	14
$20,000 - $29,999	13	13
$30,000 or more	52	49
Not reported	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	16
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	1%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	13	12
Mountain West	6	8
Frontier West	24	28
Far West	13	14
Outside U.S.	6	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	23	21
Great Lakes Country	14	13
Mountain West	3	5
Frontier West	27	31
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	35%	32%
Small SMSA	33	35
Not an SMSA	25	30
Outside U.S.	6	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	29%	26%
Small SMSA	44	46
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.1 million business/convention trips,
49.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	23%	24%
300-399 miles	17	18
400-599 miles	17	17
600-999 miles	16	16
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	7
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	820	760
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	84%	89%
Airplane	11	8
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	40	39
4 to 9 nights	32	33
10 nights or more	16	15
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	5.8	4.9
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	3
Camper/rv/tent	9	11
Other	2	1
No nights	5	5

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	78%	78%
Not a vacation trip	22	22
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	45%	45%
Not a weekend trip	55	55
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	32%	14%
Two	39	36
Three	14	19
Four	12	22
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	23	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	21	19
$20,000 - $29,999	21	23
$30,000 or more	33	36
Not reported	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	14	15
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	13
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	13	12
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	20
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	17	19
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	21%	21%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	42	45
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	34%	32%
Small SMSA	40	40
Not an SMSA	26	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.5 million pleasure trips,
277.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	21%
300-399 miles	14	15
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	17	17
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	870	810
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	82%	87%
Airplane	13	10
Bus	2	2
Train	1	*
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	2%
One night	7	6
2 to 3 nights	36	36
4 to 9 nights	37	38
10 nights or more	18	17
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	6.1	5.4
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	42%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/rv/tent	10	12
Other	1	1
No nights	2	2

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	34%
Other pleasure	49	55
Business/convention	6	5
Other	10	8
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	40%	40%
Not a weekend trip	58	59
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	17
$20,000 - $29,999	22	23
$30,000 or more	33	35
Not reported	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter,]982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	33%	15%
Two	40	37
Three	12	17
Four	11	20
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32	15
Two or more adults, without children	38	38
One adult with children	8	9
Two or more adults with children	20	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	14	15
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	15	14
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	12	12
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	17	19
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	22%
Small SMSA	31	28
Not an SMSA	40	43
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	35	33
Small SMSA	41	41
Not an SMSA	25	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million vacation trips,
247.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	32%	32%
300-399 miles	21	23
400-599 miles	22	22
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	7	6
2,000 miles or more	1	1
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	520	500
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	88	92
Airplane	8	5
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	4%
One night	15	16
2 to 3 nights	67	68
4 to 9 nights	13	12
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	2.4	2.3
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	46	44
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	8	9
Other	1	1
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	37	37
Other pleasure	39	40
Business/convention	13	11
Other	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	62	62
Not a vacation trip	37	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	19	18
$20,000 - $29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	37	39
Not reported	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32	15
Two	38	35
Three	16	23
Four	10	18
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	33	15
Two or more adults, without children	37	37
One adult with children	8	9
Two or more adults with children	23	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	16	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	22
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	19	19
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	21
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	20%
Small SMSA	31	30
Not an SMSA	44	48
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	33	29
Small SMSA	38	39
Not an SMSA	29	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.2 million weekend trips,
159.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1982

U.S. Adults (millions)

Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-date
Total Population	166.5	167.1	167.7	167.1
Took one or more trips	28.3	37.1	50.7	38.7
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	11.1	12.4	17.4	13.6
Other pleasure	8.6	12.6	20.7	14.0
Business/convention	5.7	6.0	6.9	6.2
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	20.8	29.8	42.2	30.9
Air	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.8
Vacation trip	13.4	20.3	33.6	22.4
Weekend trip	13.0	17.4	21.1	17.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Third Quarters, 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year to-Date	Person-trips (millions) 1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year to-Date
All trips	91.4	132.2	177.7	401.3	170.1	266.8	369.7	806.6
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends and relatives	34.2	43.0	59.0	136.2	70.9	97.1	124.7	292.7
Other pleasure	26.9	44.5	68.5	139.9	53.4	92.3	152.4	298.1
Business/convention	21.6	23.8	30.1	75.5	29.4	36.6	49.1	115.1
Mode of Transport								
Auto/truck/RV	64.1	103.4	141.6	309.1	127.1	222.5	312.3	661.9
Air	22.0	23.2	26.5	71.7	35.0	36.7	39.3	111.0
Vacation trip	43.6	78.2	115.2	237.0	84.3	166.7	247.2	498.2
Weekend trips	39.7	63.0	74.2	176.9	82.7	135.2	159.0	376.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age of Traveler. The age of each member of the travel party at the time the survey was conducted.

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane".

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)".

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting".

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Destination Region. See "Travel Region".

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months". This includes income from all sources, such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of the 1980 Census of Population.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comrising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transportation. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation modes have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. Round-trip mileage was not computed for trips to destinations outside the U.S.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip". Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure".

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

Round-trip Distance. Round-trip distances in this report are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. Distances are not estimated for travel outside the U.S. Therefore, tables presenting data on round-trip distances are for domestic travel only.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area".

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to round-trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Round-Trip Distance".

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel-Related Services. Respondents were asked a number of questions about specific travel-related services they may have used during each reported trip. These include:

(1) "Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?"
(2) "Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?"
(3) "Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?" If YES: "Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?"
(4) "Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?"

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly the U.S. Travel Service, with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii and Alaska are placed with the "outside U.S." destinations but do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:

(1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other".

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives".

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book

has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

Accuracy of the Absolute Estimates

Comparison of various estimates from these surveys with the limited number of consistent data from independent sources suggests that the National Travel Survey (NTS) may consistently overestimate the number of trips American adults take each month. This overstatement drives the estimates of person-trips, person-nights and person-miles too high as well, these latter measures being based on the absolute number of trips estimated each month.

Detailed investigations of potential sources of this bias have not uncovered the causes, nor have they revealed how a monthly travel survey can be modified to eliminate them. The lack of independent estimates of the number of Americans traveling away from home each month or the number of trips they take have prevented us from quantifying any bias that may exist.

The possible overestimation of monthly trips and number of Americans traveling appears to be consistent over time. Moreover, the difficulty in quantifying volume of travel does not appear to affect the per-trip averages, such as travel party size, nights per trip or miles per trip, derived from the monthly surveys.

Consequently, we believe that the NTS monthly series is an excellent guide to changes in the level of travel activity, and to changes in the characteristics of travelers and the trips that they take. It can provide reliable and unique insights into how travel markets adjust to energy, economic and social influences over time.

We invite users to share their experiences in using these data with us, to help determine sources of bias in the NTS and how such bias can be corrected.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
THIRD QUARTER, 1982

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,108
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,272
Total number of qualifying trips	1,935

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, THIRD QUARTER, 1982

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can given only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	9	±1 *
George Washington Country	10	±1 *
The South	21	±1
Great Lakes Country	14	±2 *
Mountain West	5	±2 *
Frontier West	16	±2
Far West	14	±2 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	22%	±1%
300-399 miles	16	±1
400-599 miles	17	±1
600-999 miles	16	±2
1,000-1,999 miles	13	±1 *
2,000 miles or more	10	±1 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	6	±1 *
One night	9	±1 *
2-3 nights	40	±2
4-9 nights	31	±2
10 nights or more	14	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	10	±1 *
$10,000-$19,999	19	±1
$20,000-$29,999	20	±1
$30,000 or more	37	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home or friends, relatives	42	±3
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	±1
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	±1 *
No nights	6	±1 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±1% **
Eastern Gateway	9	±1 *
George Washington Country	11	±1 *
The South	20	±2
Great Lakes Country	19	±1
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	18	±1
Far West	14	±2 *
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	33	±2
Other pleasure	39	±2
Business/convention	17	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	81	±1
Air	15	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	65	±1
Not a vacation	34	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	42	±3
Not over weekend	57	±3

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1982
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FOURTH QUARTER REPORT

U.S.
Travel
Data
Center

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert LeBlanc, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The continuing recession and resultant consumer uncertainty dampened travel demand in the fourth quarter of 1982.

- Americans took 136 million trips and 263 million person-trips, down 13 percent and 11 percent, respectively, from the previous year.

- On the other hand, nights away from home increased slightly, the result of travelers lengthening the duration of their trips.

- Average trip distances were somewhat shorter than in the fourth quarter of 1981.

- Pleasure-related travel was cut back somewhat more than business/convention travel as consumers apparently postponed some discretionary travel until better times.

- Air travel was particularly weak in the fourth quarter of 1982. Longer distances durations, however, were indicated for these trips.

- Despite the overall decline in travel, affluent Americans (annual family incomes of $30,000 or more) continued to travel as much as they had during the fourth quarter of 1981. Travel was particularly soft among middle-income ($10,000 - $19,999) families.

- The fall opening of EPCOT at Walt Disney World contributed to a small increase in travel to The South, the most popular destination region in the fourth quarter. The Eastern Gateway region also posted a small increase as a destination while all other regions showed declines.

- The South, along with the Great Lakes Country region, also grew as a producer of travel during the fourth quarer.

- By the end of the fourth quarter, 64 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during 1982. This travel totaled 537 million trips and 1.07 billion person-trips for the year, down eight percent and seven percent, respectively, from full-year 1981.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the fourth quarter of 1982.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews economic factors related to U.S. travel activity.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the fourth quarter of 1982 compared to the same period of 1981. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the fourth quarter 1982 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D shows a summary of the sample characteristics for fourth quarter 1982, and Appendix E discusses sampling error.

This is the fourth report in a series of reports based on the 1982 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980 and 1981 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the 1983 National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FOR TRAVEL DURING FOURTH QUARTER 1982

Economic Developments

In December 1982, the eighth postwar U.S. recession entered its eighteenth month, manifesting itself in continuing weak economic performance. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the fourth quarter of 1982.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981 (Percent change from previous year)

	1982	1981
Dollar GNP	3.5%	10.0%
Real GNP	-0.9	0.3
Personal income	5.2	10.6
Corporate profits after tax	-18.6	-12.4
Consumer price index	4.5	9.6
Travel price index	4.7	11.2
Payroll employment	-3.0	0.6

As the year ended, record declines in business inventories, particularly in the motor vehicle industry, and continuing weakness in U.S. exports, produced a one-percent decline in real GNP. The growth in dollar GNP approximated the low level recorded in 1982's third quarter.

Inflation, however, continued to abate. Consumer prices rose less than five percent, less than half the rate posted for fourth quarter 1981, while travel prices were up by a comparable percentage. The growth in personal income, however, continued to slow, resulting in only marginal gains in consumer purchasing power.

The slowdown in the nation's inflation rate has occurred at the expense of employment. Payroll employment fell three percent during the fourth quarter of 1982, as compared to a marginal increase evident during the same three-month period of 1981.

Consumers remain ambivalent in their expectations for the future and plans to buy. The Conference Board reported that consumer confidence, after improving substantially during the spring and early summer months but deteriorating in the early fall, was generally weak in the fourth quarter. Their Index lost considerable ground in October, due, the Conference Board suggests, to consumer concerns about unemployment. A small gain was recorded in November, but was shortlived, as confidence and buying plans fell below year-earlier levels in December.[1]

Overall, the lack of economic improvement and consumer uncertainty resulted in a continuing decline in travel demand during the fourth quarter and dampened plans for travel in the coming months.

---

[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, November and December, 1982, and January, 1983.

OVERVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER 1982 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

On the average, 40 million Americans (age 18+), 24 percent of the total adult population, traveled during each month of the fourth quarter of 1982. Trips numbered 136 million, 13 percent fewer than during the same three-month period of 1981, while person-trips fell 11 percent to 263 million (Tables 1A and 1B).

Fourth quarter travel involved longer durations but shorter distances than in 1981, while travel parties grew slightly to average 1.93 persons per trip (Tables 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.93 persons	1.89 persons
Miles per trip	790 miles	830 miles
Nights per trip	4.6 nights	4.0 nights

Declines were recorded for all types of travel this quarter, although pleasure-related travel was cut back somewhat more than business travel on a person-trip basis. Person-trips taken for business or convention purposes numbered six percent fewer than during fourth quarter 1981, as compared to an 11 percent decline in pleasure person-trips. Vacation and weekend travel was also off, ten and seven percent, respectively (Table 1E).

Air travel was particularly weak in the fourth quarter. Airlines carried only 13 percent of all fourth quarter travelers, as compared to 16 percent in 1981. Auto/truck/rv travel accounted for 83 percent of the total. (Table 1C).

Little change was noted in the accommodation choices of fourth quarter travelers between 1981 and 1982. Nearly half of all person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, while use of commercial lodging facilities stood at 35 percent (Table 1D).

Despite the overall decline in travel, affluent Americans (those with annual incomes of $30,000 or more) continued to travel as much as they had during the fourth quarter of 1981. Travel was particularly soft among middle-income ($10,000 - $19,999) families (Table 1F).

Travel party sizes and structure were similar to those evident for 1981's fourth quarter. Those traveling alone reported 22 percent of all person-trips. Another 35 percent represented groups traveling with children, unchanged from last year (Table 1G).

The South continued to be the most popular destination for fourth quarter travel. The opening of EPCOT at Walt Disney World in the fall contributed to the one-percent increase in travel to The South. The Eastern Gateway and Frontier West regions also posted increases as destinations, while all other regions suffered declines. The South, along with the Great Lakes Country region, also grew as a source of travel during the fourth quarter (Tables 1H and 1I).

U.S. Air Travel

An average of 5.6 million U.S. adults traveled by air each month during the fourth quarter of 1982. Travelers by this mode generated nearly 23 million trips and 34 million person-trips (Table 1A and 1B).

While the number of air person-trips fell substantially below the fourth quarter level, air trips this quarter covered longer distances, averaging 2,000 straight-line round-trip miles. Durations also increased, reversing the trend toward shorter air trips evident in the second and third quarters of the year. Travel party sizes approximated those evident during the final months of 1981 (Tables 2A and 2B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Air Trip
Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.48 persons	1.46 persons
Miles per trip	2,000 miles	1,750 miles
Nights per trip	8.1 nights	6.9 nights

Air travelers continued to prefer commercial accommodations, reporting use of these facilities during 55 percent of all air person-trips. Reliance on the hospitality of friends or relatives, however, increased to 44 percent of the total (Table 2B).

More than half of all air travelers were on pleasure-related trips and 63 percent considered their travels to be a vacation.

Approximately one-third of all air person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes (Table 2C).

Air travel parties during the fourth quarter of 1982 were similar in size and composition to the previous year. Forty-five percent of all air travelers traveled alone, while only 14 percent took their children with them (Table 2D).

Upscale travelers (those with annual incomes of $30,000 or more) continued to dominate this travel sector, reporting more than half the total. Those earning less than $10,000 per year took only five percent of all air person-trips (Table 2E).

The Far West region of the country experienced a sizable net gain in air travelers this quarter, receiving 24 percent of the total while generating only 14 percent. Air travel to the region, however, was off from the previous year. On the other hand, the volume of air travel to the Great Lakes Country and Eastern Gateway regions surpassed fourth quarter 1981 levels (Tables 2F and 2G).

U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel

During the fourth quarter of 1982, 107 million trips and 220 million person-trips were taken by personal motor vehicle, down 11 percent and eight percent, respectively, from the same three-month period of 1981. Adults traveling by these modes monthly averaged 32.5 million, 19 percent of the total adult population.

Trip durations were similar to those recorded the previous year, while average distances dropped moderately to 630 round-trip miles. Travel party sizes approximated those evident during 1981's fourth quarter.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV Trip
Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.06 persons	2.00 persons
Miles per trip	630 miles	670 miles
Nights per trip	3.9 nights	3.8 nights

As in earlier quarters, travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle tended to be somewhat closer to home and of shorter duration than travel in general. Two-thirds of all person-trips by these modes covered round-trip distances of less than 600 miles and included durations of three nights or less (Tables 3A and 3B).

Most travel in this category was pleasure-oriented, with nearly one-half of all person-trips being taken to visit friends and relatives, a percentage higher than at other times of the year due to the Thanksgiving, Hanukkah and Christmas holidays. Sixty-two percent reported their trips to be for vacation. Only 13 percent of those traveling by personal motor vehicle gave business/convention as the purpose (Table 3C).

Given the relatively high percentage of auto/truck/RV travelers visiting friends and relatives, it is not surprising that half of these travelers stayed in private homes. Thirty-two percent spent nights in commercial facilities, while 10 percent used other accommodations (Table 3B).

Travel by personal motor vehicle tended to be more family-oriented than travel by other modes. Travel parties were larger than average, at 2.06 persons per trip, and nearly 40 percent of these person-trips included children, as compared to only 14 percent among air travelers (Table 3D).

All segments of the population traveled by auto/truck/RV this quarter, although those in the upper income category ($30,000+) dominated, as they do for all types of travel (Table 3E).

The South was strong as a destination of auto/truck/RV travel this quarter, receiving 25 percent of these visitors and posting a gain over 1981. Much of this increase may be attributed to a comparable increase in personal motor vehicle travel by residents of The South. Travel by these modes to the Frontier West region also increased over the previous year, while other areas of the nation suffered declines (Table 3F and 3G).

U.S. Business/Convention Travel

Business and convention travel droped off in the fourth quarter of 1982 after having strengthened considerably during the third. A total of 26 million trips and 37 million person-trips were reported for these purposes, down 13 percent and six percent, respectively, from 1981. On the average, 5.6 million U.S. adults traveled on business each month of the quarter (Table 1A and 1B).

Even though Americans cut back on the number of business trips they took, they continued the trend noted in earlier quarters toward longer business/convention travel and larger travel parties. Nineteen percent of these person-trips were taken by travel parties of three or more, and 18 percent included children, both measures higher than in 1981 (Tables 4A, 4B and 4D).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Business/Convention Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	1.41 persons	1.30 persons
Miles per trip	1,030 miles	900 miles
Nights per trip	4.2 nights	3.0 nights

Business/convention travel is quite different from travel taken for pleasure purposes. For example, distances tend to be somewhat longer. In the fourth quarter of 1982, one-quarter of all business travel covered straight-line round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Durations, on the other hand, are usually shorter. One-third of all fourth quarter business travel involved one night or less spent away from home (Tables 4A and 4B).

Not surprisingly, airlines and hotels/motels capture a much larger percentage of the business travel market than for travel overall. Twenty-eight percent of all fourth quarter business/convention travel occurred by air, compared to 13 percent of all person-trips. Commercial lodging facilities hosted 68 percent of all people traveling for business or to attend a convention, but lodged only 35 percent of all fourth quarter travelers (Tables 4A and 4B).

Upper income groups continued to travel more frequently on business than other groups, taking 55 percent of all person-trips. Those with annual incomes of less than $20,000 reported only 12 percent of such travel this quarter (Table 4E).

The South and Frontier West regions both enjoyed increases in business travelers received this quarter while most other areas experienced declines. The South was the largest producer of business travel (28 percent), followed by the Great Lakes

Country region (22 percent), both areas of large population concentrations (Tables 4F and 4G).

U.S. Pleasure Travel

American's ability to travel for pleasure was severely hampered by the continuing recession in the fourth quarter of 1982. Travel to visit friends/relatives and for outdoor recreations, sightseeing and entertainment totaled 96 million trips and 197 million person-trips, down 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively from the previous year. Adults taking pleasure trips numbered 29.6 million per month, representing 17 percent of the total U.S. adult population (Tables 1A and 1B).

As the chart below indicates, fourth quarter, 1982 pleasure travel parties were approximately the same size as last year. Trip distances and durations, however, fell below year-earlier averages (Tables 5A and 5B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.06 persons	2.07 persons
Miles per trip	740 miles	820 miles
Nights per trip	4.6 nights	4.9 nights

Pleasure travelers this quarter were more inclined to travel by personal motor vehicle and to stay with friends/relatives than they were during the fourth quarter of 1981. Eighty-seven percent of all pleasure person-trips this quarter were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, and 56 pecent included stays in private homes. Correspondingly, airlines and hotels/motels suffered loss of business from this travel sector (Tables 5A and 5B).

As for other types of travel, pleasure travel held up best among upper income groups. Americans with annual incomes of $30,000 or more reported 39 percent of all pleasure person-trips, as compared to only 10 percent among those at the lowest end of the income scale (Table 5E).

As a destination, The South was again in first place, receiving 24 percent of all pleasure travelers and experiencing an increase over the previous year. Growth was also evident in pleasure travel to the Frontier West, apparently mainly from travelers outside the region.

As an origin of pleasure travel, the Great Lakes Country predominated, producing 23 percent of all person-trips for these purposes. The South and Frontier West each generated 19 percent of the total (Tables 5F and 5G).

U.S. Vacation Travel

Vacation travel was weak in the fourth quarter of 1982 as it was throughout the year. A monthly average of 22.2 million U.S. adults took 78 million trips and 162 million person-trips for vacation, representing declines of 11 percent and 10 percent, respectively, from the same three-month period of 1981 (Tables 1A and 1B).

Vacation travel in the fourth quarter was very similar in characteristics to that taken in 1981's final quarter. Distances and durations were slightly shorter than in 1981, but travel parties remained unchanged in size. As in 1981, 27 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more and just under 40 percent included children (Tables 6A, 6B and 6D).

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.09 persons	2.07 persons
Miles per trip	850 miles	900 miles
Nights per trip	5.3 nights	5.5 nights

Most vacation travel was taken by personal motor vehicle (84 percent), while air travel accounted for 13 percent of the total. Use of other transportation modes approximated last year's level of three percent (Table 6A).

The homes of friends and relatives remained the number one choice of overnight accommodations among vacation travelers, reported for 53 percent of all person-trips. Thirty-three percent indicated having stayed in commercial facilities, a smaller proportion than last year, while use of other types of accommodations was slightly greater than in 1981 (Table 6B).

As in the past, the Great Lakes Country region was the leader in producing vacation travel this quarter (23 percent), followed closely by The South which generated 22 percent of all vacation person-trips. As a destination, The South hosted more vacation travelers than any other region.

U.S. Weekend Travel

Americans took 62 million trips and 128 million person-trips over weekends during the fourth quarter of 1982, down 10 percent and seven percent from the previous year, respectively. On the average, 19 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 7A and 7B).

Characteristics of weekend travel this quarter changed little from last year. Travel parties were slightly larger than in 1981, distances were somewhat shorter and durations approximated those reported in the fourth quarter of 1981 (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table H: Characateristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	1982	1981
Persons per trip	2.09 persons	2.02 persons
Miles per trip	530 miles	570 miles
Nights per trip	2.3 nights	2.4 nights

The vast majority of weekend travel taken by U.S. residents is by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. In the fourth quarter, 93 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken by these modes, and only five percent occurred by air (Table 7A).

As in the fourth quarter of 1981, half of all weekend travel was taken to visit friends and relatives, and another 34 percent was reported for "other pleasure" purposes. Not surprisingly, therefore, the homes of friends/relatives were the most popular overnight accommodations, used during 51 percent of all weekend travel. Thirty-three percent of these people stayed in hotels/motels, a slightly greater percentage than during the previous year (Tables 7B and 7C).

Forty-four percent of all weekend person-trips were reported by those in the $30,000+ income category, a 10 point gain in percent share by this group. All other income groups cut back weekend travel activity this quarter (Table 7E).

The South was the most popular destination for weekend travel this quarter, receiving one-quarter of all person-trips. The region produced 21 percent of the total, resulting in the net gain usually experienced by this area of the country.

Weekend travel was weakest in the New England and Great Lakes Country regions of the nation as destinations. The Great Lakes Country, however, produced as much weekend travel as one year earlier (Tables 7F and 7G).

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

By the end of the fourth quarter of 1982, 64 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home, as indicated by the National Travel Survey. On the average, 39.8 million U.S. adults traveled during each month of the year. Overall, 537 million trips and 1.07 billion person-trips were taken during 1982, down eight percent and seven percent, respectively, from full-year 1981.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home during each of the four calendar quarters of 1982 and for the year-to-date. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips taken for different purposes and by various transportation modes. These tables are located in Appendix A.

The survey indicates that the number of trips taken during the fourth quarter fell 23 percent from the levels recorded during the usually high volume third quarter, a larger than normal decline. The number of person-trips declined at a faster rate because of a reduction in the average travel party size from 2.1 persons during the third quarter to 1.9 during the fourth.

Travel to visit friends and relatives was off only six percent from the third quarter, as the winter holidays encouraged people to take family-related trips. It should be noted, however, that in earlier years more family travel occurred in the fourth quarter than in the third, a pattern apparently broken in 1982 by the economic difficulties consumers faced late in the year.

Auto/truck/RV travel occurred less often during the fourth quarter than during the second or third quarters of 1982. Air travel, however, was weaker than at any other time of the year.

Fourth quarter vacation and weekend travel surpassed only first quarter levels. Travel parties averaged 2.1 persons per trip for both types of travel, similar to first quarter patterns but smaller than parties traveling during the second or third quarters of the year.

Details on travel during the first, second and third quarters of 1982 are published in individual quarterly reports, available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $60 each. A report on the full-year results of the 1982 National Travel Survey is also available for $85, prepaid.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1982	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1981	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1981
Total population	168.3	165.9	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	40.0	43.7	24	26
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	17.2	19.2	10	12
Other pleasure	12.4	12.8	7	8
Business/convention	5.6	5.9	3	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	32.5	35.1	19	21
Air	5.6	7.1	3	4
Vacation trip	22.2	25.2	13	15
Weekend trip	19.0	20.0	11	12

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1982	Trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1981
All trips	136.0	157.1	262.7	296.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	55.1	62.5	117.1	129.3
Other pleasure	40.5	43.9	79.6	91.1
Business/convention	26.4	30.4	37.3	39.6
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	106.6	119.3	219.6	238.8
Air	22.9	31.6	33.9	46.0
Vacation trip	77.6	86.9	162.0	180.1
Weekend trip	61.5	68.3	128.4	138.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Trip Distance				
200-299 miles	23%	24%	23%	23%
300-399 miles	17	15	19	15
400-599 miles	16	17	17	19
600-999 miles	15	15	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11	11	11
2,000 miles or more	10	11	9	10
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)	850	890	790	830
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	80%	77%	83%	82%
Airplane	17	20	13	16
Bus	2	2	2	2
Train	*	1	*	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Trip Duration				
No nights	9%	9%	8%	9%
One night	12	14	12	12
2 to 3 nights	35	37	37	37
4 to 9 nights	32	29	31	30
10 nights or more	11	11	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	46%	47%	49%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	38	35	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1	2	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	4	3	4	3
Other	2	2	2	2
No nights	9	9	8	9

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
252.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Purpose of Trip				
Visit friends/relatives	40%	39%	45%	44%
Other pleasure	30	28	30	31
Business/convention	20	20	15	14
Other	11	14	11	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	57%	55%	62%	61%
Not a vacation trip	42	44	38	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	45%	44%	49%	47%
Not a weekend trip	54	55	51	52
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Family Income				
Less than $10,000	12%	9%	10%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	17	22	16	21
$20,000-$29,999	20	20	19	20
$30,000 or more	40	35	42	37
Not reported	11	14	13	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981
Age[1]		
Less than 18 years[2]	17%	17%
18-24 years	11	12
25-34 years	20	19
35-44 years	17	16
45-54 years	13	13
55-64 years	13	13
65 years or older	8	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Travel Party Size				
One	42%	43%	22%	23%
Two	37	39	38	41
Three	11	8	16	12
Four	7	7	15	15
Five or more	4	3	9	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	42%	43%	22%	23%
Two or more adults, without children	38	38	41	42
One adult with children	4	6	6	8
One or more adults with children	16	13	29	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	3%	5%	3%	6%
Eastern Gateway	7	6	7	6
George Washington Country	8	10	9	11
The South	24	21	24	21
Great Lakes Country	16	18	16	18
Mountain West	4	5	4	5
Frontier West	17	13	17	14
Far West	14	16	14	15
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1982	1981	1982	1981
New England	5%	7%	5%	7%
Eastern Gateway	8	11	7	10
George Washington Country	9	11	9	11
The South	21	18	20	18
Great Lakes Country	23	20	24	20
Mountain West	4	5	4	4
Frontier West	16	15	17	18
Far West	14	14	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1982	1981	1982	1981
Destination Area				
Large SMSA	29%	27%	27%	26%
Small SMSA	31	33	30	32
Not an SMSA	34	36	36	37
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	37%	39%	36%	37%
Small SMSA	36	33	37	34
Not an SMSA	27	28	27	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 157.1 million trips,
296.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	*%	*%
300-399 miles	6	5
400-599 miles	5	4
600-999 miles	17	14
1,000-1,999 miles	23	23
2,000 miles or more	35	38
Outside U.S.	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	1,980 miles	2,000 miles

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	1%
One night	5	5
2 to 3 nights	27	23
4 to 9 nights	42	44
10 nights or more	25	26
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.8 nights	8.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	43%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	55	55
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Camper/RV/tent	*	1
Other	2	1
No nights	2	1

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	31%	34%
Other pleasure	20	23
Business/convention	37	30
Other	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	55%	63%
Not a vacation trip	45	37
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	18%	20%
Not a weekend trip	82	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	66%	45%
Two	26	36
Three	5	8
Four	3	9
Five or more	2	3
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	66%	45%
Two or more adults, without children	27	40
One adult with children	2	2
One or more adults with children	5	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	14	13
$20,000-$29,999	16	17
$30,000 or more	54	51
Not reported	10	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	19
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	15	19
Great Lakes Country	12	11
Mountain West	5	3
Frontier West	15	11
Far West	22	24
Outside U.S.	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	12	11
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	14
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	45%	42%
Small SMSA	31	30
Not an SMSA	11	13
Outside U.S.	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	57%	57%
Small SMSA	25	25
Not an SMSA	20	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 22.9 million air trips,
33.9 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	27%
300-399 miles	19	21
400-599 miles	18	19
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	610 miles	630 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	10%	9%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	37	39
4 to 9 nights	30	29
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.9 nights	3.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	5
Other	2	1
No nights	10	9

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	47%
Other pleasure	30	30
Business/convention	16	13
Other	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	58%	62%
Not a vacation trip	42	38
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	51%	54%
Not a weekend trip	49	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	18%
Two	39	38
Three	12	18
Four	8	16
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	41	42
One adult with children	5	6
One or more adults with children	18	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	11%
$10,000-$19,999	17	16
$20,000-$29,999	21	21
$30,000 or more	38	41
Not reported	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	18
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base; Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	23	24
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	25%
Small SMSA	32	31
Not an SMSA	39	39
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	31%	32%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	30	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 106.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
219.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	22%
300-399 miles	12	11
400-599 miles	18	21
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	13	13
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	1,030 miles	1,030 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	65%	71%
Airplane	32	28
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	12%	9%
One night	21	23
2 to 3 nights	34	31
4 to 9 nights	25	27
10 nights or more	8	10
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.9 nights	4.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	13%	17%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	70	68
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	2
Other	3	3
No nights	12	9

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	12%	14%
Not a vacation trip	87	85
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	18%	21%
Not a weekend trip	82	79
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	71%	50%
Two	21	30
Three	4	9
Four	3	7
Five or more	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	71%	50%
Two or more adults, without children	21	31
One adult with children	2	5
One or more adults with children	4	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	6	7
$20,000-$29,999	20	19
$30,000 or more	59	55
Not reported	8	14
Total	100%	100%

Age	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years	10%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	24
45-54 years	20
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	1	2
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	18	18
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	30	28
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	11	10
Far West	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	43%	42%
Small SMSA	26	27
Not an SMSA	25	24
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	36%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	25	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 26.4 million business/convention trips,
37.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	23%
300-399 miles	18	20
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	8	7
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	800 miles	740 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	83%	87%
Airplane	12	10
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	8%
One night	10	11
2 to 3 nights	37	39
4 to 9 nights	34	32
10 nights or more	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.7 nights	4.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	55%	56%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	29	28
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	5	5
Other	2	2
No nights	7	8

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.3 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	72%	73%
Not a vacation trip	28	27
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	54%	55%
Not a weekend trip	46	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	17%
Two	40	39
Three	13	18
Four	8	16
Five or more	5	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	43	43
One adult with children	5	6
One or more adults with children	18	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	20	18
$20,000-$29,999	20	19
$30,000 or more	35	39
Not reported	12	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	16	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	17
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	24	23
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	19	19
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	26%	26%
Small SMSA	33	31
Not an SMSA	35	36
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	37%	36%
Small SMSA	35	35
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 95.5 million pleasure trips,
196.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	19%
300-399 miles	15	17
400-599 miles	16	18
600-999 miles	17	17
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	890 miles	850 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	80%	84%
Airplane	16	13
Bus	2	1
Train	*	*
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	33	35
4 to 9 nights	41	38
10 nights or more	14	14
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.5 nights	5.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	53%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	6
Other	2	2
No nights	5	5

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	50%	52%
Other pleasure	38	37
Business/convention	4	3
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	48%
Not a weekend trip	52	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	41	39
Three	12	17
Four	9	16
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	44	45
One adult with children	5	7
One or more adults with children	16	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000-$19,999	19	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	21
$30,000 or more	36	37
Not reported	13	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	15
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	14	14
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	14	15
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	23	23
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	26%
Small SMSA	34	33
Not an SMSA	33	35
Outside U.S.	8	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	35%
Small SMSA	35	37
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 77.6 million vacation trips,
162.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	28%
300-399 miles	24	26
400-599 miles	20	20
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	7	7
2,000 miles or more	3	2
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	540 miles	530 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	89%	93%
Airplane	7	5
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	9%
One night	16	16
2 to 3 nights	58	60
4 to 9 nights	18	15
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.3 nights	2.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	2	2
Other	2	2
No nights	9	9

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	48%	50%
Other pleasure	34	34
Business/convention	8	6
Other	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	60%	61%
Not a vacation trip	40	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	16%
Two	39	38
Three	16	23
Four	6	12
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	42	44
One adult with children	6	9
One or more adults with children	18	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	18	16
$20,000-$29,999	19	19
$30,000 or more	40	44
Not reported	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	24	25
Great Lakes Country	18	17
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	18	19
Far West	14	13
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	5
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	23	24
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	19	19
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1982

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	24%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	34	37
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	36%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 61.5 million weekend trips,
128.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1982

U.S. Adults (millions)

Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-date
Total Population	166.5	167.1	167.7	168.3	167.4
Took one or more trips	28.3	37.1	50.7	40.0	39.0
Purpose of trip					
Visit friends and relatives	11.1	12.4	17.4	17.2	14.5
Other pleasure	8.6	12.6	20.7	12.4	13.6
Business/convention	5.7	6.0	6.9	5.6	6.1
Mode of Transportation					
Auto/truck/RV	20.8	29.8	42.2	32.5	31.3
Air	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.8
Vacation trip	13.2	20.3	33.6	22.2	22.4
Weekend trip	13.0	17.4	21.1	19.0	17.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First Through Fourth Quarters, 1982

	Trips (millions)					Person-trips (millions)				
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year to-Date
All trips	91.4	132.2	177.7	136.0	537.3	170.1	266.8	369.7	262.7	1,069.3
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends and relatives	34.2	43.0	59.0	55.1	191.3	70.9	97.1	124.7	117.1	409.8
Other pleasure	26.9	44.5	68.5	40.5	180.4	53.4	92.3	152.4	79.6	377.7
Business/convention	21.6	23.8	30.1	26.4	101.9	29.4	36.6	49.1	37.3	152.4
Mode of Transportation										
Auto/truck/RV	64.1	193.4	141.6	106.6	415.7	127.1	222.5	312.3	219.6	881.5
Air	22.0	23.2	26.5	22.9	94.6	35.0	36.7	39.3	33.9	144.9
Vacation trip	43.6	78.2	115.2	77.6	314.6	84.3	166.7	247.2	162.0	660.2
Weekend trip	39.7	63.0	74.2	61.5	238.4	82.7	135.2	159.0	128.4	505.3

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of the 1980 Census of Population.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comrising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transportation. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation modes have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. Round-trip mileage was not computed for trips to destinations outside the U.S.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip". Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure".

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

Round-trip Distance. Round-trip distances in this report are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. Distances are not estimated for travel outside the U.S. Therefore, tables presenting data on round-trip distances are for domestic travel only.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area".

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to round-trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Round-Trip Distance".

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel-Related Services. Respondents were asked a number of questions about specific travel-related services they may have used during each reported trip. These include:

(1) "Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?"
(2) "Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?"
(3) "Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?" If YES: "Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?"
(4) "Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?"

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly the U.S. Travel Service, with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii and Alaska are placed with the "outside U.S." destinations but do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:

(1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other".

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives".

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book

has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

Accuracy of the Absolute Estimates

Comparison of various estimates from these surveys with the limited number of consistent data from independent sources suggests that the National Travel Survey (NTS) may consistently overestimate the number of trips American adults take each month. This overstatement drives the estimates of person-trips, person-nights and person-miles too high as well, these latter measures being based on the absolute number of trips estimated each month.

Detailed investigations of potential sources of this bias have not uncovered the causes, nor have they revealed how a monthly travel survey can be modified to eliminate them. The lack of independent estimates of the number of Americans traveling away from home each month or the number of trips they take have prevented us from quantifying any bias that may exist.

The possible overestimation of monthly trips and number of Americans traveling appears to be consistent over time. Moreover, the difficulty in quantifying volume of travel does not appear to affect the per-trip averages, such as travel party size, nights per trip or miles per trip, derived from the monthly surveys.

Consequently, we believe that the NTS monthly series is an excellent guide to changes in the level of travel activity, and to changes in the characteristics of travelers and the trips that they take. It can provide reliable and unique insights into how travel markets adjust to energy, economic and social influences over time.

We invite users to share their experiences in using these data with us, to help determine sources of bias in the NTS and how such bias can be corrected.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1982

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,071
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	936
Total number of qualifying trips	1,557

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER, 1982

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1 *
George Washington Country	8	±1 *
The South	24	±3
Great Lakes Country	16	±2
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	17	±1
Far West	14	±2 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	23%	±2%
300-399 miles	17	±3
400-599 miles	16	±1
600-999 miles	15	±1
1,000-1,999 miles	12	±1 *
2,000 miles or more	10	±1 *
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	9	±2 *
One night	12	±1 *
2-3 nights	35	±1
4-9 nights	32	±2
10 nights or more	11	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	12	±2 *
$10,000-$19,999	17	±1
$20,000-$29,999	20	±1
$30,000 or more	40	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home or friends, relatives	46	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	±2
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	±1 **
No nights	9	±2 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1% *
Eastern Gateway	8	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	21	±3
Great Lakes Country	23	±1
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	16	±1
Far West	14	±1 *
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	40	±2
Other pleasure	30	±3
Business/convention	20	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	80	±1
Air	17	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	57	±1
Not a vacation	42	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	45	±2
Not over weekend	54	±2